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ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS
AND
STEREOTYPES
AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

KYOTO'S PALACES

Residence of the Mikado
Described.

FINE ARCHITECTURAL SPECIMEN

Kindness of H. I. J. M's
Minister Shimamura.

Interior Has Cheerless Appearance.
Shogun's Castle More
Habitable.

[Special Correspondence.]

Kyoto, Oct. 6, 1897.
EDITOR P. C. A.:—We have been
visiting today the Imperial Palace (the
Mikado's residence when in Kyoto),
and also the Castle, the residence of
the Shogun in the days of the dual
sovereignty. The palace is a fine spec-
imen of Japanese architecture.
Through the kindness of H. I. J. M.
Minister H. Shimamura, permits were
sent us, and some official from the
Governor's office sent with us when
we made our visit.

An earthen wall encloses about 20
acres. The "yagishi," or the residence
of the "daimios," around this enclosure
have nearly all been removed, and the
area thus obtained is utilized as a pub-
lic park. The Theological School of
the A. B. C. F. M., which has since
grown into the Doshisha University,
originally occupied one of the vacated
"yagishis," by permission of the Gov-
ernor, who was a student of Christian-
ity at the time, though never a pro-
fessed believer.

We took off our shoes and put on
woolen slippers furnished by the cus-
todian. We entered the corridors, open
to the roof, and floored with "keyaki,"
a grey wood that takes a fine polish,
unpainted. The flooring is laid as in
the Shinto temples, so as to give a
musical (?) squeak resembling the
tones of the Japanese nightingale.
Really this was to make it impossible
for any one to come in unheeded, very
much as the "kokokoro," or crawling on
the ground before Hawaiian chiefs
was to avert the danger of assassination.
The pillars and partitions are of
"hinoki," a reddish wood, and the
thatch is of the bark of the same tree,
two or three feet thick.

The outside sliding screens of the
various apartments were the usual
rice paper "shoji," giving a mellow
gray light. They were ornamented
with engraved brasses as braces, some
of which were quite iridescent. The
partitions of the different rooms were
ornamented by various distinguished
artists, but I cannot say that I admire
the ordinary Japanese painting. The
bed room was the innermost of all, so
that the Mikado's sacred person was
pretty effectually protected. The throne
under a silk canopy reminded me of
the old Egyptian palaces, and the gilded
and painted carved figures on either
side of the dais, called lions by court-
sies, brought to mind the Bible de-
scription of King Solomon's throne.

In fact, as we have travelled about
Japan, I am impressed with the
thought that what we are witnessing
is the civilization of ancient Babylon
and Egypt. The wild geese pictured on
some of the "fusumas," or opaque
screens, were more of a success than
the tigers or deers. By the way, the
venison we had for dinner on our re-
turn home was excellent quality. It is
a pity that the Forestry Department
of Japan does not take more pains to
multiply the deer, and furnish venison
enough to add a little variety to the
menu provided for tourists.

We were shown the audience room
where Commodore Perry had the first
interview with the Mikado, and the
large Assembly Hall, and a suite of
apartments called the Study, where
the Mikado's tutors delivered lectures,
and gatherings held for the cultivation
of poetry and music. The outer courts,
as in the Shinto temples, were covered
with fine sand, and there was the
usual garden in the usual Japanese
conventional style. In fact, everything
in old feudal days was a matter of rule
and regulation, and the formalities ob-
served were killing.

The wealthy class made a business
of killing time, and they killed also
all that pleasure in life which comes
from individual initiative and free en-
joyment.

The Castle, as it is called, the Sho-
gun's Palace, was more satisfactory
to me than the Mikado's. There was
more ornamentation, egg-shell white
lacquer in the paneled ceiling of the
corridors, coats of daimios in harmoni-
ous coloring on the ceiling of the
apartments. The general effect of the
Mikado's Palace was deplorable, the
stiffness and the changelessness asso-
ciated with long-continued. In visiting
the Shogun's apartments, I should not

have been astonished, if the servants
had drawn back by the long silken
cords the richly gilded fusuma, and the
Shogun himself had entered as in days
of yore. In the first rebound from the
tyrannical seclusiveness of feudal des-
potism, these rooms were used as an
Exhibition Hall. But now these relics
of the past are securely kept under the
custody of the Household Department
of the Government.

Now that Japan takes the gold basis,
the postage to foreign countries is
doubled. The single rate for foreign
letters has hitherto been 5 sen, two
and a half cents in U. S. currency; now
it is 10 sen, just double, but even then
the postage is only what we pay in
Hawaii to countries in the Postal Union
5 cents. Japan has the Parcel Post for
the domestic service only. It is to be
hoped that arrangements will soon be
made so that the Parcel Post system
can be extended as it is in Hawaii to
foreign countries. In every city we
have visited some stores are devoted
to the sale of foreign goods. It is as-
tonishing also how many imitations
of foreign wares are made here in
Japan.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Kanui, a Native, Has Been Arres-
ted on That Charge.

An inquest over the death of Kae-
hulihili, the 3-year-old native child,
mentioned in yesterday morning's Ad-
vertiser as having died under rather
peculiar circumstances, was held in the
Deputy Marshal's office yesterday
morning. There were three witnesses,
one of whom was Dr. Emerson. The
testimony brought in by the two na-
tives and Dr. Emerson was very much
to the point, and the verdict was to
the effect that the child had come to
its death by inflammation of the lungs
and gastro-enteritis, hastened by the
administration of concoctions adminis-
tered by Kanui, a native.

Kanui has been charged with man-
slaughter, and the case will come up
for a preliminary trial in the District
Court this morning.

Of late the Police Department has
been watching particularly those peo-
ple who practice medicine without a
license—men and women who, through
their very ignorance, endanger the
lives and perhaps cause the death of
people who are foolish enough to be-
lieve in their dangerous nostrums.
There is a large field for the work that
has been started.

The Hawaiian Affair.

The points of the dispute and a draft
treaty for its arbitration were des-
patched by the Foreign Office to Minis-
ter Shimamura on 23rd inst. The doc-
uments will reach Hawaii about the
7th October. But whether the Hawa-
ian Government will accept the points
indicated and sign the treaty is not
clear. No fresh information has been
brought by the Naniwa just returned
from Hawaii but from what some of
her officers have said it seems that it
is not difficult to foretell the future
of the affair. We are told that Hawaii
is endeavoring to postpone the settle-
ment of the trouble as long as possible
and it will take some time before the
arbitration treaty is signed. The Ha-
waiian Government seeing that the
session of the U. S. Senate will be in
December next to discuss the ratifica-
tion of the Annexation Treaty intends
to put off the emigrant affairs until
that treaty is ratified by the U. S. Sen-
ate. Because in that case the negotia-
tions of the trouble at issue may be
transferred to the United States. This
appears to be her only policy for she
loses nothing by postponing the settle-
ment of the trouble. Japan can not
appeal to force though Hawaii acts in
that way and therefore procrastination
is the natural outcome. This is why
it is difficult to deal with a weak coun-
try.—Mainichi.

Sharpshooters' Election.

A meeting of the Sharpshooters
Company was held in headquarters
last night for the purpose of electing
officers. W. E. Wall declined to again
run as Captain and F. S. Dodge was
chosen to fill that position during the
ensuing year. J. L. McLean and John
Cassiday were elected first and second
lieutenants respectively.

More Japs Coming

The Japan Mail of October 11 says
that out of 430 emigrants raised by the
Hiroshima Kaigai Tokoku Kaisha (Hi-
roshima Emigration Company), 217
left Yokohama for Hawaii by the
steamer Belgic on the 3d inst. The re-
maining 212 will leave for Hawaii at
the end of this month, together with
another company of 500 emigrants.

A few weeks ago the editor was
taken with a very severe cold that
caused him to be in a most miserable
condition. It was undoubtedly a bad
case of la grippe, and recognizing it as
dangerous, he took immediate steps to
bring about a speedy cure. From the
advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy and the many good recom-
mendations included therein, we con-
cluded to make a first trial of the med-
icine. To say that it was satisfactory
in its results, is putting it very mildly.
Indeed, it acted like magic, and the
cure was a speedy and permanent
one. We have no hesitancy in recom-
mending this excellent Cough Remedy
to anyone afflicted with a cough or
cold in any form.—The Banner of Lib-
erty, Libertytown, Maryland. For sale
by all druggists and dealers, Benson,
Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Is-
lands.

HAWAIIAN FRUITS

Soil of the Islands Suitable for
All Kinds of Vegetables.

EVEN ASPARAGUS AND CELERY

So Department of Agricul-
ture Suggests.

Many Varieties Now Imported May
Be Grown Here With
Little Difficulty.

Following are the points furnished
by the Agricultural Bureau for this
week:

Professor Koebele, the entomologist,
has done more for these Islands by
introducing the lady-bug than his sal-
ary would amount to for the balance of
his natural existence, even though he
should live to be a hundred.

The prevailing mistakes made by
large and small coffee planters in Ko-
na and Hilo, Hawaii, arises from
causes which are more or less within
our own control. Had our Government
established an experiment station on
Hawaii with a competent scientific
chemist at its head, those mistakes,
as described in "Four Days in the Sad-
dle" would not have been made. We
would have had more coffee planta-
tions, more taxable property and more
happy planters today. The writer has
urged on the Government the neces-
sity of one or two stations.

The time cannot be far remote when
planters, through their representatives
in the Legislature, will demand such
experiment stations. By such laws and
the undoubted capacity of our soil to
raise coffee and other tropical prod-
ucts, the prospects of our small coffee
planters will be rendered brighter.

Dairying is one of the most profit-
able, and yet one of the most neglect-
ed, industries in the Islands.

It is difficult to treat so wide a sub-
ject as agriculture, horticulture, vin-
iculture and floriculture in so short a
space, but as to the similarity of our
soil and climate for diversified agri-
culture, there cannot be a doubt.

Citrus fruits grow to perfection on
all these Islands when proper condi-
tions are complied with. Oranges, le-
mons, limes, grape-fruit, or pomelo, will
all prove very profitable for export, as
well as for supplying the home de-
mand, mail steamers, men-of-war and
sailing vessels. They ripen here in the
late summer and fall at a time when
the markets that are supplied by Cali-
fornia fruit are bare and the price, as
a rule, high at this season, covering
the holidays, as it does. At the same
time, these products would not come
into competition with the California
product.

The pomelo or grape-fruit—this
wonderful citrus fruit grows here to
perfection. A number of the trees are
now growing in Mr. Kraft's garden at
Makiki, and are bearing great quanti-
ties of fruit, from which he has quite
an income. There is nothing in the
fruit line that has the medicinal qual-
ities of the pomelo, and the demand is
increasing from year to year.

The doctors recommend it for in-
digestion and as a tonic. Mr. Kraft
has sold his crop of pomelo to a Chi-
nese physician. It is said that he uses
it to alleviate the opium appetite and
as a cure for drunkenness. Plant a
few trees. They will increase the value
of your property. Plant an acre or
more in one of our valleys and you
will have an inheritance that will be
enjoyed more than money.

Oranges grow beautifully. Mr. Dil-
lingham has a tree in his garden at
Punahou that has hundreds of oranges
on it. Mr. Gomes, at the same place,
has a number of orange trees that
will average 300 fine fruit each.

Limes—Senator Horner, on Hawaii,
received \$40 for the product of one lime
tree marketed in Honolulu. Mr. Ca-
marinos of the California Fruit Mar-
ket says he pays the same price \$100
to \$150 per month for limes. We want
more Horners on these Islands.

We do not raise citrus fruits enough
to supply the local demands. One gro-
cery firm (Lewis & Co.) import 20,000
limes from California and Samoa an-
nually. Camarinos imports 50,000.
Oranges and lemons are also imported
in great quantities.

You can grow all the limes, lemons,
oranges and dates imported to Hono-
lulu on five acres of land anywhere
here, were there enough water to
irrigate path, and also a little shelter
from the strong wind.

Cocoanuts are destined to become a
valuable product on these Islands.

There are hundreds of acres of what
are now waste land along the coast of

these Islands that could be made very
profitable by the planting of this tree.
There are thousands of acres covered
with guavas in a wild state, and the
fruit are simply falling to the ground
untended. This fruit produces a
very choice jelly. If there were fac-
tories established here for the manu-
facture of the jelly and jam, it would
surely prove a profitable industry when
the jelly was properly introduced in
the markets of the world. Guava jelly
is considered a great delicacy every-
where, and one only needs to estab-
lish a reputation for putting up a first-
class article to find ready sale for all
that can be produced.

The Mango—A number of these trees
have been distributed from the Gov-
ernment Nursery, and hundreds of
them are growing luxuriously about
Honolulu. It fruits profusely here, and
is capable of producing many tempting
delicacies.

The canning of pineapples has been
commenced, like coffee planting, in a

stuffed methods from the celery dis-
tricts of Michigan. It has become a
great industry. One locality in Orange
County, near Los Angeles, will ship
over 100,000 cases this winter. Most of this
goes East. These Islands are the way-
stations for the commerce of the Pa-
cific. There are large quantities of this and
other vegetables would find a market,
if only a good quality and regular sup-
ply could be obtained.

Mushrooms—These are easy to grow.
There is no secret connected with
their cultivation. The writer raised
them in caves or tunnels at Diamond
Head with success about a year ago.
However, success depends upon gen-
eral conditions, good materials, inter-
est in the work and intelligent man-
agement. All these conditions are just
as necessary in the successful raising
of cattle, poultry, fruit, sugar-cane,
coffee, flowers, etc., as they are in
raising mushrooms.

Canneries—As to the establishment
of canneries, this will require capital,

THE MAN WHO WOULD BE GOVERNOR.



Washington dispatches have it that
Mark S. Brewer of Michigan would
like to be appointed the first Terri-
torial Governor of Hawaii, in the event
of annexation of the Islands. It is
said that Senator Burrows of Michi-
gan is strongly urging his appointment
by the President. He is well known
to President McKinley, however, as
they were in Congress together for
eight years.

Mr. Brewer worked on his father's

farm near Addison, Mich., until 19
years of age, and after getting an
academic education, read law with ex-
Governor Moses Wisner of that State
and was admitted to the bar in 1864.
He served in the Forty-first, Forty-
sixth, Fiftieth and Fifty-first Con-
gresses. He was Consul-General at
Berlin during Arthur's administration,
and last year was one of the McKinley
delegates-at-large to the St. Louis Con-
vention. The President is said to have
a high opinion of his executive ability.

small way, and were it not for the
prohibitive tariff encountered in the
United States, would have been a flour-
ishing industry. In the event of annex-
ation, this and many other industries
will receive an impetus to warrant
greater development. Hawaiian pine
cannot be excelled in any part of the
world, and our local cannery has an
enviable reputation for the delicious
quality of its goods.

Vegetables—Vegetables can be grown
here to the greatest perfection, the
most tender varieties growing the year
round. Many of them could be profit-
ably exported, as well as used for sup-
plying our large and increasing ship-
ping. Vegetables grown here in No-
vember, December and January could
be shipped away when the markets are
bare east and north of us.

Canneries—Vegetables and fruit
could be profitably canned here, and
canneries could be operated all the
year round. They would not have to
lie idle for a long part of the year, as
in other countries, for the supply of
products would be perpetual here.

Asparagus—This can be grown here
the year through, and is as simple to
plant and care for as sugar-cane or
sweet corn, for we need no hot-beds
for it in this climate. A few acres of
this succulent plant was planted in the
bottom lands, near the sea, at Kalihi
and produced a white, delicious, juicy
grass the second year from planting
one-year-old roots. Kamaainas who
were fortunate enough to have an op-
portunity to visit at Kalihi will re-
member it. As this was an enterprise
of a private gentleman, the asparagus
was not put on the market. However,
a box containing 30 pounds was sent
to San Francisco in time for New
Years and sold by D. G. Camarinos to
the Palace restaurant for \$1 per pound.
We now import it from San Francisco
by steamer as ice-house goods, and
pay 25 cents per pound, say nothing
about the canned stuff that is imported
from Europe and America. Aspara-
gus has to be cut every morning after
it begins to grow, and it is surprising
the quantity you can cut from a small
patch of ground.

Celery This should be grown well,
here by selecting proper soil and ir-
rigation conditions.

That this sparkling and healthy
vegetable thrives well in warm cli-
mates has been proven in Southern
California. Mr. Byron Clark, who the
writer that five years ago there was
not enough produced there to supply
the local demand, and was said not to
do well, but with the introduction of

or co-operative companies with Gov-
ernment aid, and the influence of our
merchants.

NEW TRIAL GRANTED.

Tuck Chew Will Fight Makee Su-
gar Company Again.

Tuck Chew was dissatisfied with the
judgment of the Circuit Court that the
Makee Sugar Company must pay him
\$29,844.20, decided in the August term
of the Court, and filed a motion for a
new trial. His motion was based on
the ground that one of the jurors was
biased and prejudiced and incompetent
to sit; that there was newly-discovered
evidence. Judge Carter considers
these grounds untenable. The opinion
of the Court is based on the ground of
excessive damage alone, and the motion
for a new trial was granted yester-
day.

The Court states that the amount of
the damages was based on the value
of the crop four years ago, and as
there are seven and a half years for
the lease to run, the price of rice per
acre, on the land of which the plain-
tiff claims he was deprived by the de-
fendant, should not be calculated on
that basis, as the present worth of
these annual profits is very much be-
low the amount allowed for prospec-
tive profits by the jury.

Didn't Get Him.

Quite a story is told by the Kanai
steamer boys of Deputy Sheriff Wil-
liam Sheldon of Waimea. It seems that
Sheldon has for a long time been after
the illicit liquor dealers, and has been
keeping an eye on a Chinaman by the
name of Aka. Sheldon went into Aka's
store one day last week and said:
"Give me a drink of beer, Aka." The
Chinaman answered favorably, and
went out to get a bottle. Sheldon
smiled to himself, and, after drinking
the beer, asked: "How much, Aka?"
The Chinaman replied: "Oh, that's
all right. This my treat." Sheldon
walked out very much crest-fallen.

Peru Arrives.

The P. M. S. Peru S. S. under com-
mander, arrived in port and bailed
upside the Pacific. The ship at
about 2 p. m. Sunday. She had
about six cabin passengers and 51
Chinese for this port. The Peru has
not enough produced there to supply
the local demand, and was said not to
do well, but with the introduction of

WISHES TO RETIRE

Associate Justice Field So Informs President McKinley.

HIS TERM ON BENCH THE LONGEST

Was Appointed by President Lincoln.

Possibly Attorney-General McKenna May be Justice Field's Successor.

CHICAGO, Ill., October 12.—The Times-Herald tomorrow will print the following from its Washington correspondent: Associate Justice Field of the Supreme Court, having now broken all records for length of service upon the bench, has made formal application to be retired on December 1st next. Attorney-General McKenna is to be his successor, and Judge Day, now Assistant Secretary of State, will probably be appointed Attorney-General. The changes have all been decided upon and will be effected as soon as Congress meets, so that the Senate may confirm the appointments.

At the same time, there may be other changes in the Cabinet. Secretary Sherman may conclude to retire from the State Department. If he does, it is believed that Secretary Long of the Navy will be chosen Secretary of State and that Assistant Secretary Roosevelt will be promoted to Secretary of the

days. Under the law Justice Field will receive the full salary of an Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court \$10,000 per year for the remainder of his life.

NO ONE TO SUCCEED.

A Statement of Germany's Ideas Regarding Samoa.

BERLIN, October 5.—Prince Hohenlohe, it is alleged, has already three times tendered his resignation as Chancellor, but has been induced to withdraw it because no suitable successor could be found among Prussians of princely rank and because Dr. von Miquel is reluctant to assume such a thorny legacy. The latter has used all his influence to persuade Prince Hohenlohe to retain office.

The Koelinsche Zeitung in a freaky article explaining the motives underlying the naval plans of Emperor William does not scruple to assert that "in the case of Samoa, Germany more than once has had every reason to establish law and order by force of arms, but has refrained and still does not think of attempting anything of the kind, because the English and Americans have a finger in the pie."

The Koelinsche Zeitung, however, adds: "The alarming defenseless state of the German coasts, to say nothing of German interests all over the world, shows the necessity for a strong navy."

Weyler Must Go.

NEW YORK, October 13.—A cable to the Herald from Havana says: Captain-General Weyler's rule in Cuba will end with the present week. General Castellanos will act as Captain-General until General Blanco's arrival from Spain on Saturday next and will immediately take the oath of office. General Weyler, although expressing regret that he has been recalled before he had succeeded in crushing the rebellion, takes the matter philosophically and is making preparations to sail on October 20th. He persists in maintaining that his methods are the only ones that will eventually force the insurgents to surrender.

Professor Newman Dead.

LONDON, October 5.—Professor Francis W. Newman, the author and philosopher, is dead, aged 92 years.

Not the Negroes.

Dr. R. P. Myer, for many years a resident of Savannah, Georgia, questions a report in this paper regarding a hospital in Savannah supported by

tion, which adds to, rather than diminishes, the value of his book.

On the other hand, a late issue of the Toronto Globe, in closing a lengthy review of the book, says: "These two dauntless men Mr. Dole pits against each other in the struggle to reform Apisleigh. Craiglin loved Isabel, Denman's daughter, while Denman owed his life to the young man. These two influences are at cross currents with the determination of each to win his cause. The author is at home in American politics, and gives pen pictures of the excitement of the State convention. His characters are the mouthpieces of the arguments both for and against the trade in liquor. Though he leaves us uncertain as to his stand in this respect, we know at least that he believes, like Craiglin, a theory doesn't amount to Hannah Cook if it isn't true, if it won't stand the test of living up to it."

ON MAUI ISLE.

Will Appoint Magistrate—Chapter of Accidents.

[Special Correspondence.]

MAUI, October 23.—Among the candidates mentioned for the position of District Magistrate at Wailuku are an ex-Circuit Judge and an ex-District Magistrate. Attorney-General W. O. Smith arrived in Wailuku last night, and before the return of the Helene he will doubtless consider the appointment.

The papers in a suit for \$10,000 damages have been served upon Maui police authorities recently. S. Ahmi of Kamaole, Kula, claims that the police, during the late opium raid upon his Kamaole premises, damaged his property to the above amount. Part of the damage is claimed to have been done in the opening of boxes containing jewelry and money.

On Monday a Portuguese working in a well at Maliko gulch had his head badly injured by some stones falling upon it, dropped by a fellow-laborer from a wheelbarrow. The Portuguese is still confined to the house. During Tuesday little 5-year-old Claire Higby of Kahului was kicked in the face by a mule. The cartilage of the nose was broken. Dr. Aiken and Dr. Armitage were summoned. During Wednesday Mrs. Lindsay of Pala, her baby and Japanese nurse, were thrown from a phaeton at Hamakua. The horse shied, violently throwing out the occupants of the carriage, and after running some distance got loose from the harness. The phaeton was considerably damaged. Mrs. Lindsay has nearly recovered from her bruises. Thursday, Mrs. Kennedy and daughter of Pala were thrown out of their carriage at Sunnyside. Mrs. Kennedy had her face bruised. The horse, with the carriage, was stopped near Nakamao Court House.

On Wednesday evening, the 20th, the Fifteen Club of Wailuku held a debate on the subject of woman's suffrage. Dr. Armitage maintained the affirmative and Attorney George Hons the negative. After due discussion there was a vote taken upon the question, which resulted in a tie.

Last Sunday 115 Chinese attended a dinner given in Makawao by Ahoi, in celebration of the birth of a son. As a gift to the child, each guest contributed sums varying from \$1 to \$5.

Peter Joseph has resigned from the position of poundmaster of Kula. John Maguli of Waiakoa is a candidate for the place.

Messrs. Reavis, Moore and Crook, Executive Committee, have the program of the annual meeting of Maui teachers in charge.

During Tuesday, the 19th, Judge Noa, Lawyer Charles Copp and others visited a cornfield at Pulehu, Kula, to view the scene of an alleged theft by

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Cleanse your blood with Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the most thoroughly reliable alterative ever compounded. For scrofula, boils, ulcers, sores, carbuncles, pimples, blotches, and all disorders originating in vitiated blood, this medicine is a specific. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is equally beneficial as a remedy for catarrh, rheumatism, and rheumatic gout. As a Tonic, it assists the process of digestion, stimulates the sluggish liver, strengthens the nerves, and builds up the body when debilitated by excessive fatigue or wasting illness. Physicians everywhere consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla the best. It is a skillfully-prepared combination of the most powerful alteratives and tonics. No other blood-purifier gives equal satisfaction or is so universally in demand.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

GOLD MEDALS at the World's Chief Expositions.

Ayer's Pills CURE BILIOUSNESS

AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY Limited.

a Chinese. A Japanese charged the Chinese with stealing a bag of corn.

There is no shipping news from Kahului this week.

The regular trades have been blowing, and the temperature has been somewhat cool.

WORK NO INJURY.

Recent Experiments to Prevent Suffering From X-Rays.

Elliott Woods, superintendent of the National Capitol, is a student of photography, and has recently been making some experiments with the X-rays, and produced some results of great interest to scientific and medical men, says the Washington correspondent of the New York Sun.

One of his most recent experiments was directed to the now well-known fact that human flesh suffers in a great many cases after exposure to the X-ray. One of the most serious cases of the ill-effects of the ray on the flesh was reported not long ago to the United States Surgeon-General. Before that, however, there were several specific cases in which the rays had produced festering flesh, sloughing, falling out of hair, sores, inflammation, etc.

Mr. Woods has discovered a process by which this effect of the X-ray can be eliminated. He announced today that there is no proof at all that this quality for ill-effect is inherent in the ray. If that were true, he said, the effect would probably be absolutely or approximately the same in all cases of

exposure. He admits, however, that the ray, in combination with certain physical conditions of the patient or subject, might have produced the ill-effects described.

Mr. Woods has discovered that those ill-effects will not follow exposure to the X-ray if the light is passed through prepared gold foil, but how the foil is treated he keeps a close secret. A practical application of this discovery has already been made.

It has always been desirable in surgical operations to observe the process of the healing of tissues, the knitting of bones and the re-creation of parts whatever and wherever they might be. To obtain such knowledge it would be necessary to take frequent shadowgraphs, and since the remedy in some cases has been as bad as the disease, there has been a growing distrust of the X-ray treatment.

Notwithstanding this, and since Mr. Woods' discovery, several of the surgeons of Washington have sent patients to Mr. Woods to have shadowgraphs made of bones which have recently been set. Two cases were shadowgraphed by Mr. Woods on Friday, and other patients will be sent down from time to time for observation.

A pain in the chest is nature's warning that pneumonia is threatened. Dampen a piece of flannel with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bind over the seat of pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, and prompt relief will follow. Sold by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

California Fertilizer Works

Office: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal. Factories: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

.....DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA. HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC. Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid, Dry Blood and Flesh, Potash and Magnesia Salts. No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand tons are almost exactly alike, and of excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market. The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation. The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED. A SUPPLY OF THE

Aluminum Cane Knife

Which we have had manufactured for this market. It is light, well balanced, and specially tempered. The great success attained by the

NEW IMPROVED

Planters' Hoe

Gives us confidence to recommend this new Cane Knife.

We have lately received a large supply of Carpenter's and Mechanics' Tools, Shelf Hardware, Portable Forges, Anvils, Vises, Road Scrapers; Stone, Blacksmith and Drill Hammers, Etc. Also a line of

Toledo Razor-Blade Pocket Knives.

KINDLY CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

PACIFIC HARDWARE Co., Ltd.

Write for Samples And Compare Prices!

We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

Queen Street, Honolulu.

L. B. KERR

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just in receipt of large importations by their iron barks "Paulsenberg" and "J. O. Pfleger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Gingham, Cottons, Sheetings, Drains, Flannels, Regattas, Drills, Mosquito Netting, Curtains, Lawns.

A FINE SELECTION OF

Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.,

IN THE LATEST STYLES.

A splendid line of Flannels, Black and Colored Merinos and Cashmeres, Satins, Velvets, Plushes, Crapes, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT.

Silicas, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Moleskins, Meltons, Serge, Kammgarns, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Outlets, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reichenstein & Seiler Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc. American and European Groceries, Liquors, Breads and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Causitic Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages. Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Burlaps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Slates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease. Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Corrugated Iron, Steel Rails (18 and 20), Railroad Bolts, Spikes and Fishplates. Railroad Steel Sleepers. Market Baskets, Demijohns and Corks. Also, Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

DETROIT

JEWEL STOVES

WE are celebrating the successful introduction of "JEWEL" Stoves and Ranges by giving purchasers out of Honolulu a special benefit of a Freight Rebate of 10 per cent. off the regular price of all our stoves. In addition to which you get the usual 5 per cent. cash discount.

Our complete stock of 150 stoves, ranging in price from \$11 to \$72—with another 150 now on the way, comprises the following:

MERIT JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 4 styles, with Water Coil.

EMPIRE JEWEL RANGE.

1 size, 3 styles, with Water Coil; 1 size, 1 style, with or without Water Coil.

CITY JEWEL RANGE.

2 sizes, 3 styles with or without Water Coil, and with or without Hot Water Reservoir.

WELCOME JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MODERN JEWEL STOVE.

3 sizes, with or without Reservoir.

MESQUITE JEWEL STOVE.

2 sizes: No. 7 and No. 8.

W. W. DIMOND & CO.

HONOLULU.



ASSOCIATE JUSTICE FIELD.

Navy. But the retirement of Justice Field, the appointment of Attorney-General McKenna to the vacancy and the promotion of Judge Day to a seat in the Cabinet are the only changes now decided upon.

President McKinley will not ask Secretary Sherman to retire, but if Mr. Sherman should conclude that the office makes too great demands on his strength and asks to be relieved of its burdens, it is possible that Judge Day will be promoted to the Secretaryship of State. Otherwise he will be made Attorney-General, in accordance with the program outlined above.

When Judge McKenna was asked to become Attorney-General in the McKinley Cabinet, he expressed a preference for something upon the bench, where he was as United States Circuit Judge in California. It was then intimated to him if he would consent to take the Attorney-Generalship for a time he might be chosen as the successor of Justice Field upon the Supreme bench should that Justice decide to retire. It has been an open secret ever since McKenna took the place in the Cabinet that he was slated for the first vacancy in the Supreme Court. His desire to return to his judicial career, and Judge Day's wish to be Attorney-General were known from the first to fit together and form a combination which only awaited the opportunity to be effected. The opportunity has now come, and, barring the contingency that Judge Day may possibly become Secretary of State, it is tacitly understood the program is to be carried out.

Justice Field has been eligible for retirement for a long time. A week ago he called upon the President and formally presented his letter asking for retirement. It was on August 16th last that Justice Field broke the record for length of service on the Supreme bench, as it was on that day he exceeded the term of service of 34 years five months and six days in the credit of Chief Justice Marshall, whose service had up to that time been the longest in the history of the Court.

The total length of Justice Field's service up to the time when his retirement will take effect, December 1st, will be 34 years, seven months and 20

negroes. The Doctor states that the hospital in which the negroes of Savannah are treated is the one in which he was for years at the head. The institution was established and is supported by funds contributed by white persons. He states, further, that he tried hard to get the negroes interested in it, but failed.

THE STANDBY.

Two More Criticisms on Mr. Dole's Book.

Frances E. Willard, in Union Signal, says: It is a bit of poetic justice that the Century Company, New York, having instigated the plan of "Investigation" that resulted in "The Liquor Problem," a book praised by brewers, should also have given us Edward Dole's "Stand-By"—the soundest, sanest and most helpful story with prohibition at its base, that we have ever had, saving only that 20th century gospel by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps Ward, entitled (inadequately, as we have always thought), "A Singular Life." Any person of sense who will carefully read and quietly begin carrying out the ways and means in Mr. Dole's book, will help in the most vital manner to regenerate his locality. Nothing equal to it in practical planning for associated effort has been thought out as yet. And the whole plan is concealed in the sweet ensnathment of a love story that is remarkably "engaging" and "up to date." The book is not a bit doleful, but strong and healthful in every line. It is a comfort to know that it "caught on" at once, and is firmly at work—a plaster upon public opinion, sure to help draw matters to a head.

Mr. Dole comes of a remarkably well endowed New England family. His nearest surviving relatives are President Dole of the Republic of Hawaii and Nathan Haskell Dole, the Boston author and critic. Mr. Dole was born in Maine and knows the workings of prohibition there and in New Hampshire. He is a lawyer and as a practicing attorney has dealt with liquor cases. He claims to have done this simply because it was his official duty, and with no bias in favor of prohibi-

SENATOR CANNON

Makes Short Stay and Visits Pearl Harbor.

Is Satisfied Islands Will be Annexed—Warm Friend of Hawaiians in Utah.

Frank J. Cannon one of Utah's members in the United States Senate, was in Honolulu nearly all of last Saturday. A protracted visit to the Islands had always been one of his most cherished plans, he said. Important family and business reasons compelled him to proceed upon the steamship Peru. While in this port Mr. Cannon met a large number of leading citizens and Government officials. He was a portion of the time the guest of the American Minister. With quite an escort the noted traveler made a trip to Pearl Lochs and Ewa Plantation. Mr. B. F. Dillingham supplied a special train over the Oahu Railway.

Senators Pettigrew and Cannon and ex-Senator Dubois have been in China and Japan in the interest of the monetary reformers of the United States. They had timed their trip to witness the shifting of Japan from the silver to the gold standard. This change was postponed from October 1 to November 1. There is no certainty at all that it will be made at the latter date. It will come ultimately. Messrs. Pettigrew and Dubois are waiting and watching.

Of the Republic of Hawaii, of her national policy, of the people of all races here, Mr. Cannon spoke freely and with directness. Like his father, a member of the first presidency of the Mormon Church, the Senator has the warmest regard for the natives of the land. From the earliest years of the young publicist he has had at his home in Utah intimate relations with members of the Hawaiian colony in that State. He has long since analyzed the native character, and has reached fixed conclusions as to the destiny of the race in which himself and his father and their church have such a deep and abiding interest.

"I have been jokingly accused by some of my colleagues at Washington," said Mr. Cannon, "of designing to annex Hawaii to Utah. They think they puncture some sentimental view they suspect me of having when they say that. Of course, there are certain associations that may influence me to a slight extent. Looking at the question as I would any other of the same momentous import I consider it in three phases. These factors are the Hawaiian people, the foreign policy of the United States and, finally, the marvelous growth and marked progress of at least one of the great nations of the Orient. With these Islands first a Territory and then a State of the American Union, the racial, the political, the commercial preservation of the people here with vested rights is assured forever. The time is ripe for the United States to look to her sea borders. Our form of Government must be put to the test wherever there is opportunity. The institutions and the ideas of the far East, as they are now, cannot be permitted to trench upon the natural territory of the Stars and Stripes. Aside from any causes that might be of a personal nature, I am for the annexation of these Islands to the United States.

"When will the treaty be concluded? I should say during the session of Congress that is to begin in December next. Yes, I feel certain—am positive—that it will be in the course of this session. The matter may be brought to a determination during the winter. It may not be settled so soon. A great deal depends upon the volume of other business—upon the nature of it, upon the humor of the Senate and the House. You annexationists here have powerful and able allies in either branch. You have able men at your Legation. Mr. Hatch, Mr. Thurston, Mr. Kinney and Mr. Castle are the type of citizens who carry the conviction that you have down here the material for the construction of a worthy State."

Mr. Cannon was very much pleased with his trip over the railway. He was delighted with the thrifty appearance of the country with the lochs, with the great plantation. The entertaining party included B. F. Dillingham, T. F. Lansing, J. A. Kennedy Minister King, United States Minister Sewall, Justice Frear, Prof. W. D. Alexander, Chief Justice Judd, W. Porter Boyd, Vice United States Consul, Captain Saunders, of the steamship Peru, Colonel Fisher, J. L. McLain, Lieut. Lucien Young, Captains Sebree Stockton and Nicholls of the American warships now in port, A. V. Gear and E. D. Tenney. The return was made at 5:30, the sailing time being 6 p. m. Mr. Cannon was decorated with leis and had very pleasant farewells for all.

"When there were the first rumblings of Japanese aggressions in Hawaii," carefully proceeded the Senator, in reply to a question, "I confess that I was inclined to share with many others the hastily reached opinion that the annexationists were rather more acute politicians than their isolation warranted. I feel that you will press me in these premises. I will only say that it was no false alarm nor cry of 'wolf.' I make this statement after spending some months in Japan. While there I met frequently and conversed at length with the leading men of the Government and the leaders of the opposition.

Both Mr. Pettigrew and Mr. Dubois are to some degree opposed to annexation. They may be open to conviction. I cannot answer entirely for them. When the Japanese statesmen learned their attitude on this question

they were pleased. When I was at times so placed in our conferences that I was forced to explain that I differed from my associates as to Hawaii there was always a clouding of the brows across the table from our delegation. You can draw your own inferences. I made my deductions. I say that neither Hawaii nor the United States should delay in making a much closer compact of political union."

Mr. Cannon's speech was in so many words but it was clear from his remarks upon the subject that while no country of the Orient desired war with the United States there was a country of the Orient which keenly coveted Hawaii.

It is the opinion of the Utah Senator that Japan will reduce her export trade very much by leaving the silver standard. She will not sell so cheaply as now. But the loan which the administration desires to negotiate cannot be secured unless gold is made the basis. Japan must have money. The administration is in a pretty puzzle. Taxes must be doubled or a big bond issue floated. Either course portends a blow at the ruling party. The trial is being made for the loan. The opposition is making the atmosphere torrid. The "ins" are fairly aching for a chance to add to the glory of Japanese arms and diplomacy. The country, as viewed by Senator Cannon, is close upon a very great political upheaval. The disciples of expediency are ready for anything. All are for a "Greater Japan."

Frank J. Cannon is a charming man personally. He is affable, yet cautious; willing to talk, yet guarded of utterance. He has the highest courage behind his ideas, yet is ever-willing and ready to listen to those who differ. He was born in Utah, is not yet 40 years of age. Since leaving his State university he has been in politics and journalism continuously. He is the embodiment of young Utah. He is the son of a father who, as much as any other one man, made a sturdy State of a desert stretch of what was called but a few years ago the great American Sahara.

Abm Fernandez and a few others of the same religious faith as Mr. Cannon were able to meet him while here, and he greeted all most cordially. George Q. Cannon, father of the Senator, speaks, reads and writes the Hawaiian language.

UNCLE SAM'S WAR VESSELS.

Good Headway with All Except Torpedo Boats

WASHINGTON, September 24.—According to reports received at the Navy Department from the various shipyards where naval work is in progress, good headway is being made with the ships under construction, with the exception of four torpedo-boats last ordered. These four boats are distributed among the Herreshoffs, Harlan & Holmstrom, Wolf & Zwickler and the Gas Engine and Power Company, and while the actual work of construction has not begun, much has been done in the gathering of material to start the work.

Of the big ships, the battle-ships Kearsarge and Kentucky, at Newport News, are 41 per cent advanced towards completion. The battle-ships Illinois, Alabama and Wisconsin were ordered later, and they are not so well along, the figures being 20 per cent for the Illinois at Newport News, 21 per cent for the Alabama at Cramps and 14 per cent for the Wisconsin at Union Iron Works.

Only one gun-boat is now building, the Princeton, in Camden, and this is 90 per cent advanced towards the end. The queer submarine boat, the Plunger, building at the Columbian Iron Works, is going on slowly, probably because the plans are novel and the work is more or less experimental. The state of work on the torpedo-boats is as follows: Rodgers, 98 per cent; Winslow, 87 per cent; Rowan, 80 per cent; Dahlgren, 4 per cent; Craven, 4 per cent; Farragut, 6 per cent; Davis, 52 per cent; Fox, 45 per cent; Talbot,

Warm Debilitating Weather.

Many people, after a long spell of oppressive heat, suffer from lassitude, loss of spirits, and a general "run down" feeling. They need a course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, a medicine which has revived and restored to active life and health thousands of such sufferers. A lady recently returned to England from South Africa writes concerning this

"Wonderful Medicine"

"While in Cape Town the past summer I suffered greatly from the long-continued heat. I was completely worn out; my blood seemed to become as thin as water, and I lost all energy and interest in life. My friends recommended Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and a course of this wonderful medicine restored my health and spirits. My husband suffered in the same way as I did, though not to such an extent, and he also was greatly benefited from the use of

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

AYER'S PILLS, SOLD PUT EFFECTIVE.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED, AGENTS.

40 per cent, Gwin 40 per cent, Mackenzie 46 per cent, McKee, 18 per cent.

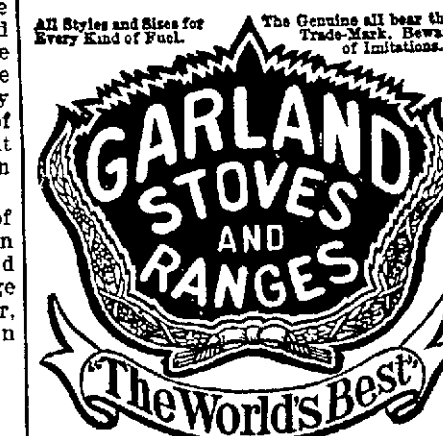
When cotton spinning shall as in a few years it will become a leading industry in the cotton States. Northern white female cotton operatives will find it to their interest and may be even driven to come South to work in the mills, which cheaper negro labor will be carried North to work in the mills there. The negro will work for lower wages than the whites can, and the result is going to be that Northern factories will be filled with negroes from the South—New Orleans, Picaune.

GROUP QUICKLY CURED.

MOUNTAIN GLEN, Ark.—Our children were suffering with croup when we received a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It afforded almost instant relief.—F. A. THORNTON. This celebrated remedy is for sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

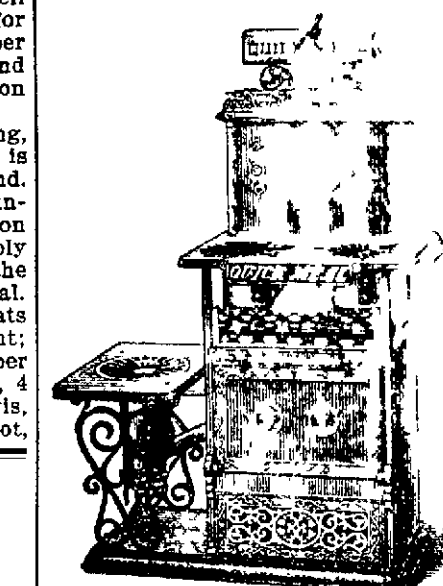


We Have Been So Busy of Late Selling the



And which we keep on selling, that the following facts have been temporarily thrown in the shade:

New Process Gasolene Stoves



are Preferred by many on account of

Little Heat,
Quick Work.
—and—
Perfect Safety,

Being supplied by drop feed. There are now in use on the Islands about ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE of these Stoves, without a single report of accident.

ON ACCOUNT OF OVERSTOCK

For the month of October, we will sell this line

At Cost!

A good chance for a bargain

Household Supply Dept.



ROCKEFELLER AND HIS HOME. Pigned by his assessment of \$2,533,805 by the Tarrytown (N. Y.) assessors, William Rockefeller, the Standard Oil millionaire, offers to sell his country seat for \$3,000,000. He declares that the estate, which is 140 acres in extent, only cost him about \$500,000. It is one of the best along the Hudson.

HENRY WATERHOUSE. ARTHUR R. WOOD. HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.

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Insurance Agents, German American Insurance Co. of New York Union Assurance Society of London

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Henry Waterhouse & Co.

ALEX. CHISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.

The Manufacturing Harness Co.

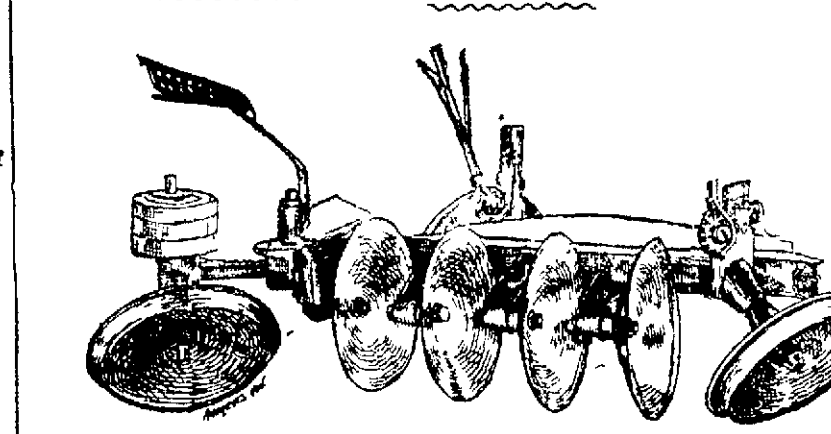
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Large and Complete Stock of Harness, Whips, Sponges, Boots, Soaps and Oils

Genuine Australian Stock Saddles, Complete; Price, \$11.50.

WE GARRY AND SELL ONLY HARNESS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.



"Hilo Sugar Company. Wainaku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"T. J. King, Agent, Spalding-Robbins Disc Plow, Honolulu.

"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT, Manager.

BANNER LAMPS
—\$3.00—
Rambler and Columbias
\$75 to \$85
E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.

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Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

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Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he was entitled to say it had been sworn to. See Times, July 18, 1894.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is a liquid medicine which manages PAIN of EVERY KIND affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEAD CHILL, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM, one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne. Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1897

SECRETARY LONG.

The Press of the Atlantic coast states that there are serious differences in the Navy department, at Washington, between Secretary Long and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, regarding the needs of a larger Navy. The statement regarding the conflict is amusing, because like much, if not the most, of newspaper literature, it contains merely a grain of truth. It is charged, on the one side very seriously, that Mr. Long is a "member of the transcendental and millennial coterie of Boston Unitarians, who are on principle or in theory opposed to war, who believe and preach that it is a sin to meditate war and a crime to prepare for it." It is charged that not long ago, he said in a public address that he advocated arbitration as the sole method of adjusting international difficulties, and deprecated preparations for war. It is said that innocent President McKinley did not know that he was putting a "quiet old pussy" at the head of the Navy. On the other hand, Assistant Secretary Roosevelt has "practical statesmanship, virile patriotism, and American manhood generally." He advocates the addition of many battleships to the Navy, besides many torpedo boats. It is said that, during Secretary Long's absence he compiled a document containing the opinions of Washington, and other statesmen on the importance of the Naval power.

The Press, as usual, says that these differences between the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary "are attracting widespread attention," and the President may be forced to do something about it.

The truth, and it is evident enough to any one who has talked to the two men for ten minutes, is that Mr. Long is a conservative man, in the best sense of the term. He is not by nature aggressive, but rather judicial. But he comes from that New England stock, that is gifted with an abundance of common sense, and has an uncommonly large amount of "staying qualities." His home is in Boston, and he knows the feelings of the merchants in case of war about blockades, and ship's rotting at the docks, and poverty, while the glorious flag is being set to the truck of surrendered warships. He knows that in the event of war, the vast grain crops of the United States would be cut off from foreign markets, and the farmers, in their distress, would demand peace at any sacrifice. Mr. Roosevelt, on the other hand, is full of energy and fire, and is more demonstrative in his temperament. Perhaps he is a little arbitrary, at times, and everyone who knows him, knows that he does not make a good "second." He is a born leader.

It is quite safe to believe that both of these high officers are one in their theories of peace and war. Mr. Roosevelt, however, would increase the Navy more rapidly than Mr. Long would. But both are only a part of the governmental organization, consisting of Congress and the Executive, that determines the actual policy of the hour. These rumors of disagreement are valuable material for the Press, but on the other hand, they do not increase the confidence of intelligent men in the reliability of the news.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

The latest news from the Cuban trouble is, that General Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid, has offered again the mediation of the United States, and the Spanish Government has virtually told the

United States, "to mind their own business."

The American Press, in the exultant mood of a part of our local Press, has been, for two years, predicting an explosion of blood and thunder, from the Americans, but there seems to be some reluctance on the part of the President to start this explosion. He knows perfectly well that when trouble really comes, the Jingoos are behind the fence, and will furnish neither funds nor soldiers for a fight. The Press finds in the whole affair a capital business opportunity to sell rumors of dreadful things to come, at high prices, and then to sell contradictions of the rumors at the same or higher rates, according to the state and demands of the news market. The average newspaper reader gets just as much instruction and recreation out of the contradiction, as he does out of the original rumor.

As he usually forgets one day, what the rumor and contradiction were on the previous day, he feels like the man who has taken alcohol stimulants, the effects of which have ended; he would like the excitement of a new rumor and a new contradiction.

Beyond any doubt, millions of people sympathize with the Cuban rebels. They would encourage other people than themselves to make some sort of a sacrifice on behalf of the victims of Spanish vengeance. But they are not quite willing to make the sacrifice themselves.

The American nation is like the good and respectable farmer who is able enough to thrash his cantankerous and weaker neighbor, who has thrown a dead cat into his yard. He is afraid that, if he tackles him, the low minded neighbor may burn up his barn, or poison his cattle. So he quietly buries the cat, but shakes his fist at the villain.

There are thousands of Americans living, who vividly recall the fact that one Confederate cruiser, the *Alabama*, swept the American commercial marine from the Atlantic, and that another Confederate cruiser, the *Shenandoah*, swept American shipping out of the Pacific. These persons, and they have much influence with the Government, will not readily consent that even a trial shall be made of what Spanish cruisers can do on the ocean, nor even what Japanese cruisers may or could do. The Jingoos who have no ships to lose, are perfectly willing to sacrifice the vast export business of American produce. But the farmers and the railroad men, and the bankers, and the great Trust companies who lend them the money of widows and orphans will, righteously or unrighteously, only make the sacrifice when it becomes a supreme necessity.

So the Cuban affair drags along, and no one dares tread the plank of the Republican platform, which demands "belligerent rights for the Cubans."

LATEST FROM JAPAN.

The foreign Japanese papers, as it appears by the last mail, are discussing the merits of Count Okuma's article, in the *Far East*, which we recently printed.

The *Kobe Chronicle* thinks that it does not express his ideas, as he does not himself, write in the English language. The *Japan Mail*, on the other hand, which is usually correct in its judgments of men and affairs in Japan, says that it is a very correct expression of the Count's views on territorial expansion. It reviews at some length his opinions in the past, on expansion and claims that he never even desired the control of Korea, or the annexation of any territory, but that his strong foreign policy has offered again the mediation of the United States, and the Spanish Government has virtually told the

nations to occupy Japanese soil with their Consular Courts. It says that Count Matsukata, the present Premier, was even opposed to the taking of the Liaotung peninsula from China, because he too was opposed to expansion. The *Mail* makes no reference whatever to the Hawaiian matter, but discusses the general policy of the empire.

The more the situation of Japan is examined, the more evident it is, that the Russian question is infinitely more important to the Empire than the Hawaiian, which would not have disturbed the Government for an hour, if the excitable people had not insisted that the nation had been grossly insulted by the sudden rejection of the immigrants, and therefore demanded that something terrible should be instantly done. We are not discussing the "peaceful invasion" of these Islands by the Japanese. That is another question, and involves other most serious considerations, especially as it is still going on so peacefully, that but few care anything about it.

It seems, however, that the most serious question before the Japanese Government, aside from the Russian, is the one of finance. There is a large defect in the budget. The taxes have increased, and must be increased more, in order to meet expenses. The cost of the Navy may be paid out of the Chinese indemnity, but it must be maintained out of the annual taxation. Japan is a poor country, and cannot "afford European luxuries." Even the common people who are now rather impudent and aggressive, are making foreigners feel uncomfortable and are quite ready to see the Empire fight the world off hand, are beginning to feel angry, when the hat is passed around to pay the piper for his fiddles, and before the dancing begins.

The absence of party principles, and the dominance of the personal interest only, in Japanese politics, forces a coalition of the great men into one cabinet, if possible, so that the troubles, arising out of the late war can be dealt with. The Japanese Jingoos, like our own Jingoos don't feel much "impressed with the gravity of the situation," so far as Hawaii is concerned, and both, after feeding raw meat to their respective dogs of war, and after frightening the women, very kindly take to hauss, and other chaste entertainments, and forget about the impending doom.

SUNDAY LAW.

Dr. Newman Smyth, a noted Congregational theologian of New England, severely criticises in the *Congregationalist*, the recent Sunday law passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, because it forbids any secular business or labor; the opening of any shop, or the sale of any property on Sunday.

He claims that it makes, "the statute book an exhibition or moral laws, hung up for ornamental purposes only." He would approve of laws which forbid the making of noises on Sunday, just as the liberal German laws forbid the marching of processions with bands, during the hours of worship on Sunday. He would not allow liquor to be sold on that day, because it prevents the man, who keeps a "saloon" from resting, as other business men rest. He would require a simple rational observance of the Sabbath, and keep "impracticable moral legislation off the statute books." Sunday legislation, he claims, fails, when it aims to use the positive force of law to secure moral and religious results.

These views are not those of one of the "goats" of a man who is outside the pale of the church. Dr. Smyth is the pastor of one of

the leading and most influential Congregational churches in New England. The students of Yale College hear his preaching. He is a high authority in religious literature, although he had an "unpleasantness," with the trustees of Andover theological seminary, and came near being sentenced to expiate his crime of heresy on a theological scaffold.

He sees clearly, what the theologians for a thousand years, have not seen, that men cannot be legislated into goodness, piety, or a "better life." Legislation finishes its work, when it prevents men from clawing each other to pieces. When it undertakes to order them to be better, it fails. One of the members of a Western Legislature, in America, introduced a bill last year, making the Ten Commandments, the law of the land. If such a law had been passed, it would have been only one more foolish attempt to make a "short cut" to the Millennium.

When the Church studies wholesome legislation, from the standpoint of reason, it gives some evidence of the vast power for good which lies within it, and is somewhat dormant.

SENATOR CANNON.

The Senator is an excellent representative of the younger men who represent the States beyond the Mississippi, in the American Congress. He is intelligent, educated and, like the most of the men from the younger States, free from the traditions and fixed habits of thought which make the Eastern men conservative. These younger men do not like brakes on the locomotive of Progress. They feel better when the throttle is open, and the engineer is "driving her for all she is worth."

The men of this type deal quickly, and almost off-hand, with great land questions. When they are confronted with serious financial questions, they dare all things with the bounding spirit of national youth. They are perfectly willing to make novel experiments in social questions.

Last June, Senator Cannon made a bold, intelligent and earnest attempt in the Senate to secure an amendment to the tariff bill by which the farmers of the United States would receive the "protection," or a bounty of ten cents per bushel on grain exported from the country. He claimed that the manufacturers were highly protected by the tariff, while the farmer was not only not protected, but was burdened by the high prices for goods, which the manufacturers asked and obtained. He attacked the old argument urged by the protectionists that the increase of manufacturing, due to a high tariff, increased the price of the farmers' grain, by claiming and showing that the English market fixed the price of grain, without any regard to the prosperity or depression of American manufacturers. Therefore, the farmers were brought directly in competition with the pauper labor of the world. The only way, by which he could be protected against this pauper competition was by the bounty system. He fortified his arguments, by quoting from the opinions of those great statesmen General Washington and Alexander Hamilton, who had approved of this method of protection, in the early days. He said that the Western farmer was tired of enriching the Eastern manufacturers, without getting something himself out of the business. His oratory was simple, clear, forcible.

To us, who have watched the ups and downs of the tariff legislation for thirty years, the speech of Senator Cannon was an event in American political history. A young State dared the elder States to follow out the logic of their own

teaching. The Republican Senators quietly listened to the speech, but made no reply. They were rather disgusted that a troublesome question should be raised, when they were already up to their necks in a sea of other troubles. Especially the Senators from the great commercial States, felt that the young men from the West should like good little children, wash their faces, brush their teeth, sit quietly down, fold their hands, and reverently listen to the Eastern voice of wisdom. The Western "boy" from Utah is, however, over twenty-one years of age, and has the same political power in the Senate, as the venerable old gentleman from Pennsylvania, or New York.

Senator Cannon's amendment was not adopted, but there was a decided feeling in the Senate, that the Western contingent, "were making things very lively."

Senator Cannon is a devout Mormon. On his visit to the Ewa plantation, there were in his company, the Chief Justice, Professor Alexander, Minister Sewall and others. While Mr. Dillingham switched the party off his main line to the side track of the Ewa plantation, it is barely possible, but not probable, that the persuasive Senator from Utah may have switched this goodly company off the main line of the old faith, on to the side track of the novel beliefs of "the Latter Day Saints." It would be well to keep these gentlemen in a mild moral quarantine for eighteen days. In cases of doubt, it is better to enforce the moral health laws.

At any rate, if the Senator infected them with the spirit of the Mormons, in the making of their marvelous industrial progress, which is the romance of American agriculture, he has introduced a valuable industrial "disease."

DEBATE ON ANNEXATION.

It remains for the Pacific Coast to furnish the most intelligent, sincere and exhaustive debate on the Hawaiian question, that has appeared in the United States. Over 150 members of the Unitarian denomination, recently dined together at the California hotel, in San Francisco, and according to previous arrangement debated the question. Very many prominent men were present. Senator Perkins, W. H. Mills, of the Southern Pacific railway, Mr. Joseph Hutchinson, one of the ablest members of the bar, John P. Irish, Mr. M. H. Myrick, Mr. Sheldon S. Kellogg. It was not the debate of politicians, but the earnest talk of public spirited citizens, who had no personal "stake" involved, and were simply discharging their duties. The fact that such a large number of prominent men agreed to make Hawaii the chief and only subject of debate, indicates the interest the Coast takes in our affairs. In no other part of the United States have men taken the pains to meet and discuss a question which seems to involve the country in a new departure.

We publish elsewhere extracts from the debate, as it appears in the *Pacific Unitarian*. It was evidently vigorous and searching, and presented both sides of the case. We are informed of, but are requested not to repeat, an aside and private discussion, which referred to Mr. Thurston's debating power in the highest terms, in comparison with that of some public men.

The question very naturally arises, why should intelligent, impartial men differ in conclusions, on a topic, when the facts are undisputed? The simple answer seems to be, that, when the moment arrives for drawing inferences, the temperaments, environments and self interests of men drive them to different conclusions. Self interest does drive the great

majority of men into taking absurd views, but when it is a question of pure reason, it seems indeed strange that men should not agree. The report before us of this debate says: "No vote was taken either on the merits of the debate, or on the question itself. All of the speakers were generously applauded. If volume and duration are considered a test, the demonstration, at the end of Mr. Kellogg's address would show that the majority were annexationists."

We purposely omit from our columns much that was said against annexation in the debate as a good many people don't care about what "the other side has to say," on any question, and like the gamblers at the Roulette tables, believe they are always right. The argument of Mr. W. H. Mills, is one of great breadth and power, and shows the almost irresistible course of American expansion, and the logic of it, in the annexation of these Islands.

MORE OPIUM.

Forty-Nine Tins Found on the Mikahala.

Shortly after 3 p. m. yesterday 49 tins of good Hong Kong opium, marked duty paid in San Francisco, with the additional words, "Rio de Janeiro, June 17th," the date of the arrival of the steamer of that name at the above-mentioned place, was captured in the engine-room of the steamer *Mikahala* by Guard Kanuu, a native with a decided capacity for ferreting out the whereabouts of contraband articles. He was assisted in the search by Guard Kaomea.

The Port Surveyor had encountered some time previous the notes of a very small bird, and, hearkening unto its voice, he sent Kanuu and others to watch the tide rise and fall about the *Mikahala*. It was at 1 p. m. when Mr. Stratemeyer went to Captain Campbell, Superintendent of the Inter-Island Steam Navigation Company, and made known the suspicions he had, at the same time asking him to be allowed to make a thorough search of the *Mikahala*. The answer received was not alone in the affirmative, but Captain Campbell added that he was very anxious that the Customs officers should make a thorough search. He was more than anxious that the slippery trade should cease and the guilty parties, be whom they may, brought to justice. Mr. Stratemeyer had business up town, and left Inspector Storey in charge. Captain Campbell, the Inspector named and Guards Kanuu and Kaomea went aboard and, after searching quite a while, came away without anything. On the way up town Captain Campbell met the Port Surveyor and told him that nothing could be found.

In the meantime, Kanuu and Kaomea had gone aboard again and were rummaging about in dark corners. Another call to the engine-room was made by Kanuu. Upon opening the transom used as a place to store the tools of the engineers, he suddenly ran upon two gunny-sacks containing—one a package of 19 and the other a package of 20 tins of opium. The remaining 10 tins were scattered about. Kanuu called the other officers to his assistance, and then ran to tell the Port Surveyor.

No one has been arrested, nor is it possible that any one will be. However, there are suspicions.

Good

Blood is essential to health. Every nook and corner of the system is reached by the blood, and on its quality the condition of every organ depends. Good blood means strong nerves, good digestion, robust health. Impure blood means scrofula, dyspepsia, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases. The surest way to have good blood is to take Hood's

Blood

Sarsaparilla. This medicine purifies, vitalizes, and enriches the blood, and sends the elements of health and strength to every nerve, organ and tissue. It creates a good appetite, gives refreshing sleep and cures that tired feeling. It is because of its great power to purify the blood that

From

Hood's Sarsaparilla has accomplished so many wonderful cures. It makes the blood pure, drives out the germs of disease. Thousands today enjoy good health as the natural result of taking

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists, \$1. Do not purchase cheap or cheap. All druggists, \$1.

HOBSON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

UNITARIANS MEET

Evening Devoted to Debate on
Annexation of Hawaii.

REPRESENTATIVE MEN PRESENT

Each Side Allowed an
Hour and Five Minutes.

Whole Question of Commercial
Advantage to Pacific Coast
Reviewed.

On the 20th of September the Pacific Unitarian Club held its first regular meeting since vacation at the California Hotel in San Francisco. The subject, by appointment, was "The Annexation of Hawaii," and three members were selected to debate on each side of the question. An hour and five minutes were given each side. There were many representative Californians present, and the subject was ably discussed by prominent men. The quotations from the debate are from the Pacific Unitarian.

The opening argument was by William H. Mills. It is summarized by the Unitarian as follows: In every nation and in every community, two forces are in contention: Progress and Conservatism. Progress is impelled by those forces which produce upward movements in national life, and Conservatism is the resistance which Progress must encounter and overthrow. The question, the discussion of which would occupy the club for the evening, possessed a high moral, as well as national interest. When, in 1792, Kentucky applied for admission as a State into the Union, the bill was discussed in Committee of the Whole in both branches of Congress. A minority, representing the conservatism of the time, objected, on the ground that the original thirteen Colonies had achieved liberty for themselves, but that the compact between them did not involve the extension of sovereignty to other States. The minority entertained the opinion that liberty was a thing which would be diminished, rather than augmented, by its extension. The error of the minority was referable to the want of familiarity with the truth that the extension of the right of self-government, added to the security of the exercise of that right on the part of those already possessing it. The analogy in the minds of this mistaken minority was drawn from experiences of past usurpations.

When a government extends sovereignty over a territory or a people by way of conquest, and holds those people in subjection, the exercise of force is necessary, and the government exercising it may be weakened; but incorporation with representation, and the extension of the doctrine that government derives its just power from the consent of the governed, lays the foundation of the central authority in that government broader and deeper, and thus adds strength to the whole structure.

The petition of the people of Kentucky professed devotion to the principle of self-government and to the union of the States. The minority opposed to the admission of this first State, urged the obvious fact that enough territory existed out of which the first States were formed to eventually overbalance the power of the original thirteen States, and thus the scepter of sovereignty would pass from them. The fundamental error of the minority resided in the mistaken idea that the central authority of a federation of sovereign States was weakened by the multiplicity of such States.

In the retrospect, this argument appears to us as wholly untenable and absurd. The argument urged against the admission of Kentucky was based upon the same mistaken ideas which opposed the acquisition of the Louisiana Territory from France and the Territory of Florida from Spain. It opposed the annexation of Texas, and, subsequently, the acquisition of the Pacific territory ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in 1846. Opposition in all these instances was from the standpoint of existing conditions.

True statesmanship involves at least a century in its horizons. Nations are constructed, not for today, but for all future time. The club would not understand the true merits of the issue involved in the discussion unless it occupied the view point of the high table-lands, where the topography of human history and human destiny might be better comprehended.

The United States possessed an empire of territory west of the Rocky Mountains. Since its acquisition, it had awaited the coming of an empire of wealth and population. Its true greatness would begin when the provincial relation it occupies to the Atlantic States ceases. Its true growth would date from the time when the sea became a paramount and controlling factor in its commercial and industrial development. The sea would confer upon the Pacific States and Territories independent commercial relations and original industrial prosperity. The provincial condition in which the intimacy of communication with the Atlantic seaboard held the Pacific States and Territories, would pass away only by the achievement of commercial and industrial independence, and these could be conferred only with the sea as the paramount

and controlling factor in commercial and industrial growth. The annexation of the Hawaiian Islands would greatly promote this result. The commerce between these lands and domestic ports must be carried in American bottoms, and the establishment of this commerce would necessarily extend to all the South Sea Islands and to the Orient.

The products of the Islands and of the United States were naturally supplemental. It was an instance where the commercial relation was purely reciprocal and not competitive.

Annexation began with the landing of American missionaries in 1820.

The geographical relation of the country showed that Yokohama is the next nearest great commercial emporium. New conditions enforced new policies. In the early history of the country the policy of acquisition related only to contiguous territory, but every portion of the world now sustains more intimate relation to every other portion than in former times. Commercially we are nearer to the Sandwich Islands than the commercial distance between New York and New Orleans at the time of the acquisition of New Orleans and the Louisiana Territory.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1887 confirmed the declaration of President Tyler and accomplished commercial annexation. The rise of a Republic upon the Islands was historically an accomplished fact. The speaker anticipated the argument of the negative by declaring that the objection was not founded in right. He quoted the Rev. Dr. Stebbins as saying that "Individual wrongs become historic rights." He referred to the fact that the original thirteen Colonies overthrew the rightful authority of the King of England; that all the Spanish-American Republic achieved their independence by successful rebellion against the rightful sovereignty of Spain. The territory of the United States acquired from Mexico had belonged to the latter by right of conquest against the Spanish crown. Texas, by successful revolution, overthrew the power of Mexico and wrested the territory of Texas from Mexican rule. More than half of the Pacific territory of the United States was acquired from Mexico as the spoil of war. The inhabitants of the territory acquired by the United States were not consulted as to whether the territory they occupied should be purchased or annexed. Their individual wrongs had long since been lost in the higher consideration of the historic rights of mankind.

It would be said that a protest against annexation had been made by the native inhabitants of the Hawaiian Islands. Ignorance always protested against the encroachment of knowledge; paganism against enlightenment; tyranny against liberty; monarchy against the right of self-government; barbarism against the advancement of civilization. The Hawaiian Islands and the United States were already commercially one. One in language, one in religion, one in political institutions, the speaker could see no reason why there should not be indissolubly one in destiny.

Mr. Sheldon G. Kellogg discussed the questions of ability of the United States to defend the Islands in case of war; the colonial policy of the United States; whether or not annexation would be in opposition to the wishes of the people of the Islands. On the subject of defense he said: "In case of war between the United States and a country in possession of the Islands, it would be much more difficult to defend our Pacific Coast and Alaskan territory. Americans can never forget the damage wrought to their Atlantic coast and commerce by English vessels using the Bermudas as a base of operations in the war of 1812, or by Confederate cruisers, obtaining their supplies in the West Indies during our civil war. A better illustration still is the case of the Shenandoah, which destroyed, in one week's time in 1865, the entire whaling fleet of the Pacific, valued at \$3,000,000. In our possession, the Hawaiian Islands would become not only the center of our Pacific Ocean commerce, but also the headquarters of our Pacific naval squadron."

"No novel colonial policy will result from the acquisition of the Islands. They will be annexed during the coming winter with no more friction or change in our domestic or foreign policy than resulted from the occupation of California, or the purchase of Alaska. Their present constitution, patterned closely after our own, may be continued in effect, with only such modifications as their loss of sovereignty and the paramount authority of the United States will necessitate, and they be left free to advance in wealth, population and intelligence until such time as, in the judgment of Congress, they are ready to become a State. Utah had a population more than double that of Hawaii before she attained statehood."

"Even if we can retain Pearl Harbor without annexation—and our people will never knowingly consent to abandon it—we shall still be obliged to improve and fortify it, and is it not less expensive, and far less likely to lead to international complications, and in every way better to annex the Islands entire? We are not entering upon any dangerous experiment; we are not about to annex some large, populous, alien country like Brazil or Mexico, or even Cuba; we are simply coming into our natural inheritance—a territory a little smaller than Massachusetts, where the English language is spoken, where Thanksgiving and the Fourth of July are celebrated, where the most advanced American ideas are incorporated in the constitution and the laws, and where no citizen of the United States will ever feel a stranger from the day it is annexed."

"Our traditional policy toward the Hawaiian Islands has simply been to maintain a virtual protectorate until the 'apple should become ripe,' to use Secretary Bayard's expression, and then to annex them."

Mr. M. H. Myrick, in arguing against annexation, quoted President Madison, who said: "Nothing should ever be acquired which would require a navy to defend it."

Mr. Myrick continued: "We now have no extra continental territory.

We need none. Every foot of our territory, except Alaska, can be reached by our own highways."

"We have enough land already. If we want Cuban tobacco, we have the money to buy it. If we want Hawaiian sugar, we will buy it; if we want anything of foreign growth, whether it be bananas or pineapples, we will buy them and pay our money for them."

To him there were two objections to annexation: the kind of people to be taken, and the question of citizenship. He quoted census statistics to show what, to his mind, was an undesirable population. He had grave doubts that the inhabitants would ever assimilate well. He called the attention of his audience to the coal strikes, and asked if the United States should increase the mixture of the population. In his opinion, before even entertaining the idea of annexation the United States should insist that the Island Government "settle all disputes with other nations—Japan and others. We want no entangling alliances; then, expel all foreigners, such as Chinese and Japanese, whom we do not regard as desirable citizens here; then, submit to the vote of the bona-fide residents there—natives, Americans, British, Norwegians, Germans, French, whether they would desire annexation with us; this should be done before we even entertain a treaty."

"I regard this subject other than in a commercial way. Commerce is valuable—but secondary only. Without nationality there can be no commerce."

PEDAGOGUES MEET.

Kauai Instructors Talk Over
Various Subjects.

The Kauai Teachers' Association had a very successful and enthusiastic meeting at Lihue school house on Thursday and Friday, October 7th and 8th. John Bush of Kilauea presided. There was a very good attendance, thirty-one teachers being present. After the reading of the minutes H. Z. Austin intimated that he resigned the office of secretary. J. B. Alexander was appointed to act in his stead. The following program was carried out: "Conversation lessons" by J. C. Davis of Hanalei, wherein he showed his method of following out the new course of study by having his pupils describe actions taking place in the school-room. J. K. Burkett followed with an interesting paper on school museums, and how to prepare and preserve specimens. He showed a selection from his own museum, which was examined carefully, and admired by the members. A very methodical paper was read by Miss Thomas Lihue on Language, in which she emphasized the necessity of keeping good models ever before the minds of the children. On Friday morning, J. B. Godfrey read a paper on Numbers, wherein from his experience, he came to the conclusion that time should be devoted to the concrete exposition of numbers, and that the abstract should be ignored. Miss Sharp's paper on supplementary work was a careful treatment of the subject of Busy Work.

Miss Joehneke in the absence of Miss Sharp very kindly read the paper, H. Brodie of Hanalei presented his paper on "Playground English." In it he hoped by means of Competitive Criticism to make the children aware of errors, and therefore be more careful of their speech. The paper led to a great deal of discussion. Several defects were pointed out by the teachers, who had studied the subject in their own school yards. The author of the scheme admitted the defects, but hoped to improve his plan.

Miss Bush of Kilauea read a very thoughtful paper on "Truthfulness" and various remarks were made by the members on the treatment of this difficult subject. J. F. Scott of Waimea read a very spirited paper on "School Management." John B. Freitas gave an account of his treatment of illustrations in teaching, and of vertical writing. On the subject of "Devices," H. H. Brodie showed his method of finding noon on the playground, and exhibited certain wind and weather charts.

The following officials were elected for the next year: President, J. C. Davis; First Vice-President, Miss Smith; Second Vice-President, Mrs. J. B. Godfrey; Secretary and Treasurer, J. F. Scott. On the whole this was one of the most instructive meetings of the association, and the papers were of such a kind as to call forth good discussions.

Sharpshooters' Scores.

Following are the scores made in the Sharpshooters' Company for the month of September:

	Ser.Rk.
Wall, W. E.	5555445555—48 1
Wall, A. C.	5555554545—48 2
McVeigh	4455555555—47 3
Emerson	5544554555—46 4
Dodge	5455454555—46 5
Tracy	4455544455—46 6
Berry	5454455445—45 7
Forbes	5454454445—45 8
Oat	4555445444—45 9
McLean	4444445555—44 10
Total	459

Ewing	4444454545—44 11
Cassidy	4454544445—44 12
Farnsworth	4454445554—44 13
Gibson	5544444454—44 14
Wood, A. B.	4454554444—44 15
Burgess	4454444444—44 16
Waterhouse	4454444444—44 17
Atherton	4454444444—44 18
Liftonfoot	5544444444—44 19
Wood, Edgar	4454444444—44 20
Total	432

Kauai Notes.

The Mikahala reports 1,200 bags of sugar laid on Kauai; also, fine weather. The Kauai police officers are after the opium and whisky dealers. Several men have been arrested.

Arthur Hunt, well known here, is now a full-fledged detective on Kauai.

Three natives were arrested yesterday morning by Detective Kaapa. They are suspected of having been mixed up in a che fa game.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Glass tumblers, 25 cents a dozen at Diamond's.

Theo. Hoffman has gone to Hilo on a short business trip.

Major Mulhau is getting along very well at the Queen's Hospital.

Allen Jones, the crack wheelman, is a cousin of Auditor-General Laws.

Bishop Willis is expected back here toward the latter part of November.

Attorney-General Smith has returned from a short business trip to Maui.

Banner lamps, \$3; Rambler and Columbia bicycles, \$75 to \$85 at E. O. Hall & Sons.

Jack Gavin, the man who was shot by Detective Chun Poon, is doing exactly as the hospital.

Cyclomere track will be open on Tuesday and Saturday nights while the fast Coast riders are here.

The bark Amy Turner will sail from New York for this port on or about January 15, 1898. Full particulars of C. Brewer & Co.

The engagement of Miss Leila Royston of Kawaihau Seminary to Judge F. L. De Markus of Richmond, Kentucky, is announced.

Major Darling of the Presidio, wife and party, are expected down from San Francisco on the China. They will make a short stay here.

W. W. Bruner left for Kula, Maui, on the Kinan Friday to inspect the new roads at that place. He will go from there to Laupahoehoe.

Health Agent C. B. Reynolds returned from Molokai on the Mokohi Saturday morning, after a tour of inspection of the leper settlement there.

At the session of the Cabinet yesterday W. D. McKay was appointed Magistrate at Wailuku, Maui. No action was taken on the Honolulu judgeship.

W. W. Diamond & Co. have made another cut on bicycle lamps; \$1.50 for a Banner lamp and 75 cents for a genuine I. C. Only one lamp will be sold to a purchaser.

There will soon appear on the streets of Honolulu a hack with rubber tires. The man who is introducing the novelty is one of the Hawaiian Hotel hack-stand men.

Judge Wilcox left for Hilo on the Kinan Friday morning. He was accompanied by his daughter. Judge Wilcox goes to Hawaii to bring back his wife on the return trip of the Kinan.

Three children of R. W. Filler, station agent at Pearl City, ate something on Saturday which caused dysentery, resulting in the death of one of them yesterday. The other two are dangerously ill.

The sham battle project is a go. Company D was the last one to be heard from. At a meeting of that organization last night a unanimous vote in favor of a sham battle on the 27th or 29th was taken.

Godey's Magazine for October contains the first installment of an article on Hawaii, entitled "Four Months in Paradise," by John R. Musick. The article is an exhaustive one. It will be concluded in the November number.

Fred Anderson was arrested Saturday night on the charge of obstructing and perverting justice by trying to deliver out of the hands of a police officer a shipmate named Hang Anderson. He showed fight, but did not get very far in the proceedings.

Foreign postage rates from Japan have been doubled, and it is under consideration by the Japanese Government to raise domestic postal and telegraph rates 50 per cent, in order to obtain funds for extending telegraphic communications.

It is very probable that the decision of the judges in the Lyle-Giles bicycle race of Saturday night will not be reversed. The management does not wish to set the precedent of changing what the judges have decided on. Such a procedure might result in no end of trouble.

The New York Tribune of October 8 contains a full page half-tone reproduction of Dyer's photograph of the Hawaiian Senate taken after the signing of the ratification resolution. In the issue of October 1 is an excellent reproduction of President Dole's latest photograph.

A native child in Kapalama, a boy, aged 3 years and 5 months, died yesterday morning under rather peculiar circumstances. It seems that treatment had been administered by a kahuna and death was the result. A post-mortem was held yesterday and the inquest will take place today.

It is understood that the Town Football Team is trying to get Ensign McCormack of the United States ship Bennington to wear the black and the

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Highest Honors—World's Fair.
Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair.

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**PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER**

MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. In all the great Hotels, the leading Clubs and the homes, Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder holds its supremacy.

40 Years the Standard.
LEWIS & CO.,
Agents, Honolulu, H. I.

gold during the coming season. He is a crack player, having captained the Naval Academy team for two years and played right end for the Olympics.

Said a local sportsman yesterday: "I wish you would announce through the columns of your paper that people who are fond of going a-gunning should not shoot plover just now. They have come here over thousands of miles and are thin and hardly fit to eat. A month or so and the black feathers will begin to grow on the breasts of the birds. Then is the time to go after them."

On Saturday night there will be a mile amateur (open) for naval boys only. Entries will close at the usual place on Thursday at 12 noon. Any kind of a safety wheel is allowed. Record-breaking will not be countenanced. If there are sufficient entries to warrant heats the race will be so run; otherwise, the race will be run off in one heat. First and second prizes will be awarded.

Those who believe chronic diarrhoea to be incurable should read what Mr. F. E. Grisham of Gaars Mills, La., has to say on the subject, viz.: "I have been a sufferer from chronic diarrhoea ever since the war and have tried all kinds of medicines for it. At last I found a remedy that effected a cure and that was Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy." This medicine can always be depended upon for colic, cholera morbus, dysentery and diarrhoea. It is pleasant to take and never fails to effect a cure. For sale by all druggists and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaiian Islands.

OUR REPUTATION

For fine watch work is widespread; but we wish to impress the few who may not yet be in line, with the necessity of sending their watches when out of order to us directly; and not first allow every tinkler to ruin the watch, after which, send it to us for proper repairs.

The Cost is always more to you, after such treatment; ever so much better to send it right down to us, for we allow nothing but perfect work to leave our workshop.

You will be surprised, too, how much cheaper it will be, and how much more satisfactory to you.

Watches are securely packed in wooden boxes, and returned in the safest possible manner.

H.F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

★ THE REGINA MUSIC BOX
It is understood that the Town Football Team is trying to get Ensign McCormack of the United States ship Bennington to wear the black and the

ALL THE FAMILY ENJOYS IT
Plays your own selection of tunes. Over 1,000 tunes to select from.

THE BEST MUSIC BOX MADE.

We have just received a new invoice of the several styles. Write for Catalogue and prices.

Wall, Nichols Company
SOLE AGENTS FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Destructive

Japanese
Beetle

Previous to four years ago the gardens in and around Honolulu presented a picture to lovers of flowers and fine shrubbery; in fact, it was a very common remark by tourists that the residences of Honolulu were without rival from a plant-life standpoint.

Spray

How does it look today? Ask the lady of the house, who formerly took great pride in the appearance of the garden and grounds surrounding the home, and she will shake her head in disgust if you remark about the noticeable change. She has given up trying to have a fine flower bed or grow fine plants, simply because the Japanese Rose Bug has repeatedly killed her plants.

Your

The scientific person knows that for every pest there is an enemy, and the result of application will effect a riddance.

We have learned from a very reliable source that by spraying the plants with a solution of WHALE-OIL SOAP that the Rose Bug, and, in fact, all insects, will either die or leave the plant.

Plants

The practice is cheap and simple. We have a convenient package, containing sufficient of the soap to spray a full acre, the price being only 25c.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

TIMELY TOPICS

JUST NOW Both Rice and Sugar Planters are forming plans for the ensuing season and looking about for the best implements for preparing their lands for next year's crop.

Orders are coming in fast for the famous **ADVANCE** Double Furrow, roller Coulter plow, voted last year the best implement for the purpose ever introduced on these Islands.

Profiting by previous experience, we have ordered a new supply, in anticipation of a run upon them.

We also carry the well known "Perfect" double mould board plows in three sizes, viz: 12, 14 and 16 inch furrows and also the "Perfect" breaker plow in 12, 14 and 16 inch sizes.

The merits of these plows are too well known to need booming up. They perform their work in the manner their name implies.

We have a large assortment of Rice plows, in sizes ranging from a 6-inch to a 15-inch cut, also Cultivators, Harrows, and a full line of Avery's sugar land implements, including stubble diggers, cultivators, fertilizer distributors, etc., etc.

Planters are invited to open up a correspondence with us or call in and look over our stock over.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.

286 FORT STREET.
Read the Hawaiian Gazette (Semi-Weekly).

TRACK WAS FAST

Cyclomere Opening a Brilliant Society Event.

SOME FIRST CLASS RIDERS

Local Men Make Good Showing.

Trilby Fowler Wins Admiration. More Than 2,000 Attend Evening Races.

"We have the weather with us today," said Manager Clement of the Cyclomere track last Saturday. "All we want is the people." The young man had his wishes gratified, for the grand stand and bleachers' corner were well patronized by the time the first race was called. The Government

and at the finish Giles was in the lead and won five-sixths of the race. In the interest of clean sports, and as the error of the judges was manifest this event should be considered "no race" and ridden over. When the dead heat was being considered, Referee Fowler went into the judges' box and tried to convince the men that they were mistaken, but he was ruled out. It is certain that Arthur Giles does not want the glory due a victor if he does not win it. In the opinion of the men at the tape and in the grand stand near the finish, he did not win the race.

IN THE AFTERNOON.

Before the beginning of the races Willie Nott took the megaphone and announced that "Trilby" Fowler would not race in any of the events. People were naturally disappointed at this, as "Trilby" is known to possess a great deal of speed.

Nott used the megaphone for the first time in public, and his attempt was not a howling success.

FIRST RACE—FIRST HEAT.

Mile novice (open, for amateurs)—Two men in each heat to qualify for final. First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal.

Kirk Porter, Nigel Jackson and Willie Chilton were the contestants. At the firing of the pistol by J. L. Torbert, Jackson started out in the lead and was followed by Porter. Chilton's wheel wobbled under him in a very distressing manner. At the end of the first lap the positions were: Jackson, Por-

then came Whitman and Sylvia. On the second lap it was the same way but with a very much swifter pace.

GREAT WORK

Then came the finest exhibition of racing that has ever been seen on these islands. The riders were watching each other like cats. The swift riders from the States were in the lead with Jones foremost. Sylvia was hanging on behind Sharrik. Suddenly just before making the last turn of the final lap, Sylvia shot out like lightning and, passing the bunch, took a great lead. Jones was after him like a flash, with Sharrik doing the same. It looked as if Sylvia would win the race, so great was his lead, but Sharrik proved too much for him, and with a great spurt within 30 yards of the finish, forged ahead, with Sylvia so close a second that there was a difference of but three or four feet.

Time: 2:24, Sylvia, second.

THIRD RACE—FIRST HEAT.

Half-mile open (amateur)—First prize, gold medal valued at \$20; second, silver medal valued at \$10. Entries: F. Damon, Arthur Giles and H. E. Walker. Giles took the lead, with Damon and Walker following. The race was a close one, and Damon won by a pretty spurt.

Time: 1:24 4-5; Walker, second.

THIRD RACE—SECOND HEAT.

Entries: W. Chilton, Henry Giles and C. Brede. This heat was rather slow. Chilton took the lead and finished first in very good form.

Time: 1:27; Giles, second.

final lap, Higgins left the others and finished first in fine style.

Time: 3:13; Williams, second.

FIFTH EVENT

One-third-mile exhibition (paced)—Living start, special prize, amateur record open for competition. Prize to be awarded to the man holding the time against all comers. Open only to island riders. In this event Murray was paced by L. B. Porter and Frank Aberton on a tandem. The riding was well done but not very fast. At no time did Murray pass his pace-makers.

Time: 0:43 4-5.

Next and lastly came "Trilby" Fowler in his unparalleled trick riding. Enough has already been said of him in the columns of this paper. If the people of Honolulu had any doubts as to his ability as a trick rider, they certainly had these very speedily dispelled.

IN THE EVENING.

Before the first race the referee announced that Chilton and Porter had been disqualified from the mile novice (open) on account of having won races in the afternoon.

FIRST RACE—FIRST HEAT.

Mile novice (open, amateur)—First prize, gold medal; second, silver medal. Two men in each heat to qualify for final. Entries: W. Lyle, J. Smith and A. Robertson. The last-named fell far behind on the second lap and was out of the race. Lyle led out on the third and won easily.

Time: 2:40 3-5; Smith, second.

tance from the finish, made a spurt that sent him over the line first.

Time: 5:37 4-5; Lyle, a close second.

THIRD RACE—SECOND HEAT.

Entries: Damon, scratch; Henry Giles, 35 yards; C. Brede, 35 yards. Giles was not long in the race. Damon and Brede kept close to one another, but at the finish Damon proved the best man.

Time: 5:38 3-5; Brede, second.

THIRD RACE—FINAL HEAT.

Entries: Lyle, scratch; Damon, scratch; Brede, 35 yards; Giles, 100 yards. It was nip and tuck between Lyle and Giles, and although the judges called it a dead heat, the men in the press boxes, whose eyes were right on the tape and not the riders, declare that Lyle was first in by half the diameter of the front wheel. Lyle made no outcry at the decision, and was willing to race again, as decreed by the judges. However, his friends were of the opinion that the matter of sentiment should not have entered into the decision of the judges.

DEAD HEAT DECIDED.

Giles and Lyle took their places on the scratch, the former waiving all handicap. It was first Lyle and then Giles ahead, each keeping very close to the other, and watching for a move. At the end of the fourth lap one of the judges jingled the bell, thus giving only one more lap to be gone over. This disconcerted the riders a bit, as did Willie Nott's voice when he shouted through the megaphone: "One lap more," as the riders were coming on the home stretch. Giles got in first and was awarded the race, the judges declaring that, when the bell was sounded only one more lap could be run. The riders could not distinguish whether the voice through the megaphone was one of the judges rescinding what the bell was meant to convey or not. As it stands, the race is unsatisfactory and should be run over again, with six and not five laps.

FOURTH RACE.

There seemed to be a hoodoo on the tandem race. Two starts were made, and both times the chain of Murray and Porter's machine broke. Paris and Giles were the other two men, and the race was for gold and silver medals, the former valued at \$20 and the latter at \$10. A tandem was loaned Murray and Porter and the race proceeded. Paris and Giles took the lead and held it until the last turn of the third lap, when Murray and Porter simply ran away from the other combination.

Time: 2:32 1-5.

EXHIBITION RACES.

Next came the exhibition races of George Angus and John Sylvia, in a mile-tandem (paced). Angus made the three laps in 0:42 3-5, or one-fifth of a second better than Murray, who gave the exhibition in the afternoon. Sylvia made it in 0:40 flat, passing the line ahead of his pacers.

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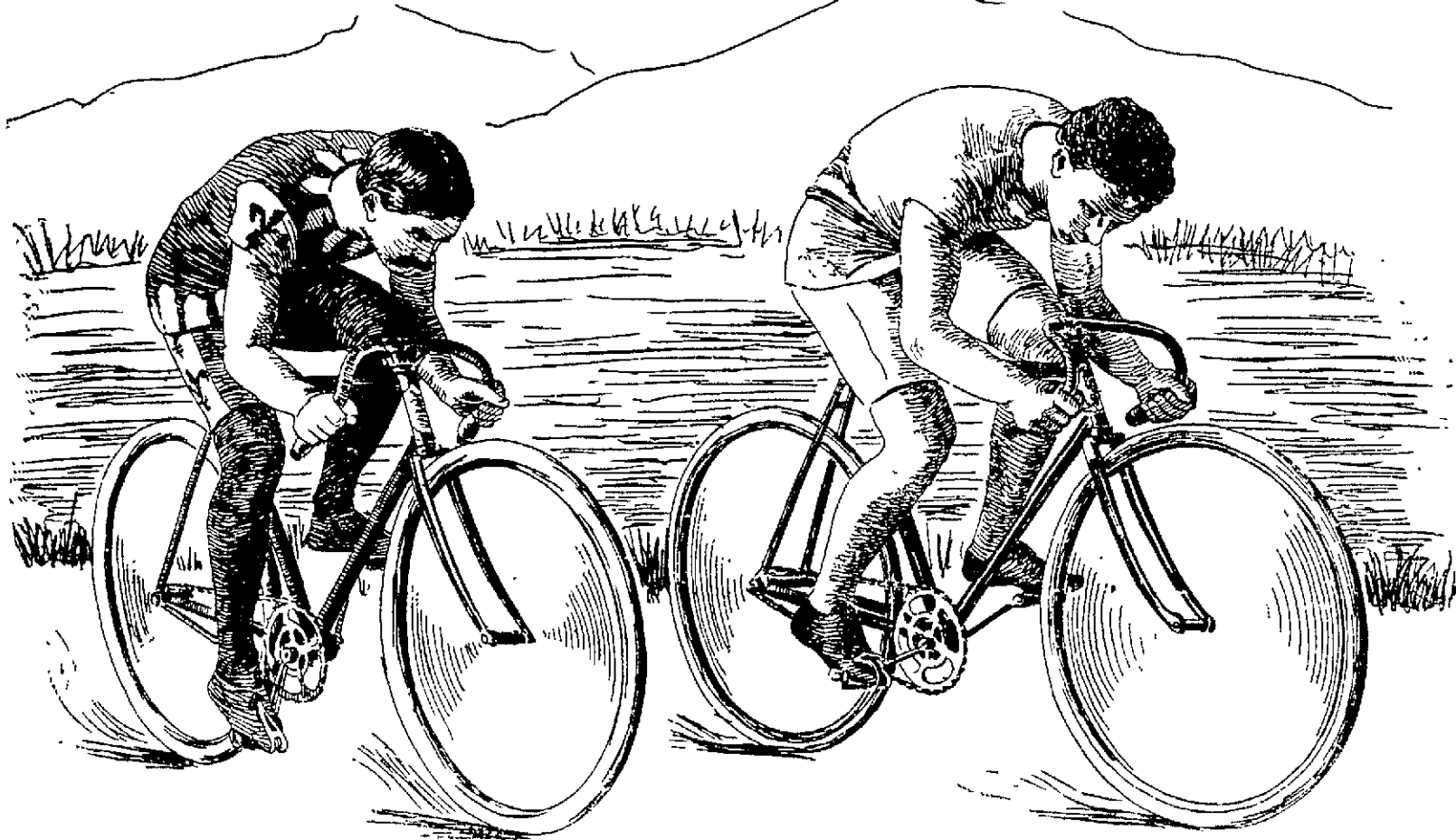
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RUBBER STAMPS

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.



D. E. WHITMAN.

GEORGE O. SHARRICK.

CHAMPION PACIFIC COAST WHEELMEN FINISHING IN A RACE AT CYCLOMERE TRACK ON SATURDAY.

(From Photograph by Davey.)

Band was present and played during the afternoon. There were no exercises, though there should have been on the part of the local wheelmen to show their appreciation of what Mr. Desky has done for them.

In some respects the athletically-inclined young men of Honolulu are, to a degree, cold-blooded, else the races would have been delayed a few minutes to have given the leading riders or the dealers in wheels an opportunity to say a word of thanks to the promoter of racing on a modern track in Honolulu. Mr. Desky evidently did not look for it, as he was in no way perturbed by the absence of it. On the contrary, his face beamed with smiles as the crowd gathered.

The afternoon racing was very satisfactory to the audience, for the reason that there were no waits between events; the men seemed ready when called, and the officials were active in having the races come off promptly. For the first time many of those in the audience saw professional riding, and while pleasing to those who do not ride a wheel, the presence of Sharrik, Whitman, Jones and Fowler may prove beneficial to some of the local men. They have rather cute ways about them in getting to the tape just a wheel's length ahead of their rivals and at a time when the other fellow thinks he has it.

In one of the races John Sylvia got a bad fall, but showed his pluck by getting on his wheel and making a noble effort to catch up. The judges decided that he was fouled and he was given a chance to ride in the finals. No prettier race was seen in the afternoon meet than this final. Jones led on the last lap, followed by Whitman and Sharrik, with Sylvia bringing up the rear. On the last eighth Sylvia spurred and got a 30-yard lead, but Sharrik was after him winning by a length. But it made him blow considerably to do it.

Long before 8 o'clock the crowds began flocking to the track, many people for the first time seeing it illuminated. The sight was a beautiful one, and was worth the price of admission, even though there had been no races. The effect of the reflection of the hundreds of incandescent lights on the miniature lake was surprisingly beautiful.

The evening races were slower than those in the afternoon on account of the time necessary to change the handicaps. But the meet was a good one and would have been enjoyed by the extreme but for a small decision of the judges in the fourth handicap. The race was a close one, with Giles and Lyle, but that the latter was half a wheel behind was decided by a referee who watched the race. The judges in the fourth heat of the race called it a dead heat. Arvin, who was the best of the two, when he was the best of the two, was the best of the two.

ter, Chilton. On making the first turn after this lap, Jackson went into Porter's wheel and was thrown. This put him out of the race. Porter kept the lead, Chilton following. Porter came in a length ahead.

Time: Porter, 2:55 3-5. Chilton, second.

FIRST RACE—SECOND HEAT.

Entries: T. Treadway, A. Robertson and H. Ludloff. Robertson got the start and shot ahead. Ludloff, second. Same positions at the end of the first lap. It was then first one and then the other in the lead for the second lap. At the last turn in the third, Ludloff got a fine swing and came in quite a distance ahead of Treadway.

Time: 3:14 1-5; Treadway, second.

FIRST RACE—FINAL HEAT.

Entries—First and second men in each of the foregoing heats. The riders took the lead in turns during the three laps, and Porter succeeded in pulling out ahead.

Time: 3:12 1-5; Ludloff, second.

SECOND RACE—FIRST HEAT.

Mile professional (open)—First, second and third prizes. The winner of each heat and the second man in the fastest heat to qualify for the final. Entries: Allen Jones, George Martin, Sam Johnson and George Angus. This was the first heat of the most exciting race of the day. On the first lap, Angus took the lead, with Jones, Johnson and Martin following in the order named. Jones then set a swift pace. On the second lap it was Angus, Jones, Martin and Johnson, each following at about equal distances and at rather a slow pace. On the third lap, Jones left the bunch. Martin followed closely, and Johnson stole up at the last turn. Jones made a fine spurt and won, with Martin second.

Time: 3:02 1-5.

SECOND RACE—SECOND HEAT.

Entries: Sylvester, Sharrik, Whitman and Sylvia. Whitman took the lead, with Sharrik, Sylvia and Sylvester following in the order named. A swift pace was set, and Sharrik left the bunch to catch Whitman. Sylvia crept up, and on the first turn of the second lap was fouled by Sharrik. Sylvia straightened himself as well as possible and started out again, but was too late although the attempt made to catch the other riders was a fine one. Whitman set a swift pace and Sharrik followed shooting ahead and winning the heat.

Time: Sharrik, 2:39. Whitman, second.

The judges called this Sharrik had led Sylvia and decided to blow the race to catch him. At this time he was to be of capture from a bunch.

THIRD RACE—FINAL HEAT.

Entries: Jones, Sharrik and Whitman. Jones took the lead, with Sharrik and Whitman following. The race was a fine one, and Jones won by a length.

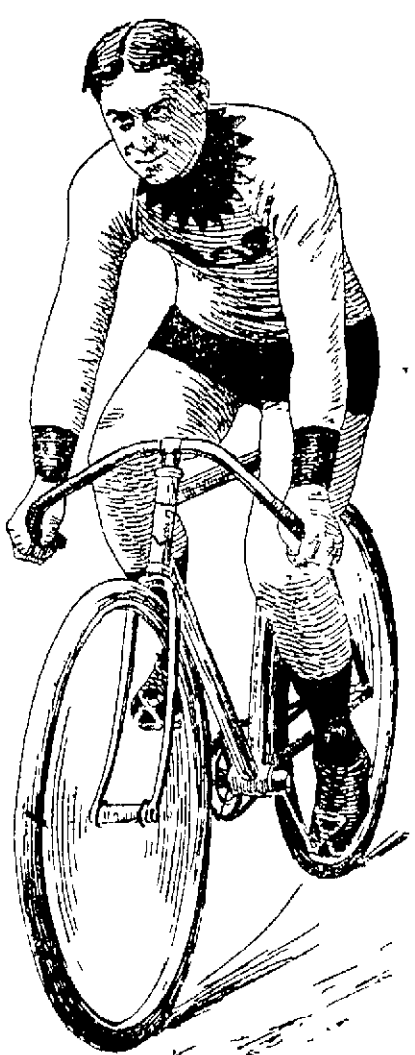
THIRD RACE—FINAL HEAT.

In this heat the riders started out in the following order: Damon, Chilton, Giles and Walker. They kept pretty much the same position until nearing the finish, when Walker set a very warm pace. Chilton was after him and won about three feet ahead of Walker.

Time: 1:26 1-5; Walker, second.

FOURTH RACE.

One-mile open (for boys)—First and second prize, medals. Entries: Joe Decker, T. J. Higgins, Jr., Theodore



ALLEN JONES.

Bay City Crackerjack Who Defeated Sylvia on Saturday. (From Photograph by J. I. Williams.)

Edith, Joe Decker, Joe Sinto and Frank Williams. The boys made a good start. Williams setting a slow pace. At the end of the first lap he was in the same position with Higgins following. The pace got swifter and swifter. At the last turn on the

WORK OF THE YEAR

Details of the Progress of the W. C. T. U.

Much Encouragement Received From Visits of Foreign Members.

At the regular meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union recently, the thirteenth annual report of the secretary was read as follows, giving in detail the work accomplished on the Islands during the past year:

Again the anniversary of this organization has returned and we are reminded most forcibly that another year has rolled around with all its possibilities forever passed.

We are led at this milestone to question ourselves as to our faithfulness in this department of Christian work, and our hearts are touched with a feeling of regret and something approaching remorse at the little we have done. To be sure we have a faithful few who work away with small recompense as far as apparent results go.

But our hearts are lifted up and comforted with the thought that the good seed which is being sown will silently take root and slowly but surely develop and bear fruit in its season. Our faith is centered in our work among the children. The lessons taught them while young and tender will never be forgotten. There are two ladies at the head of this department whose hearts are in the work, and the Loyal Temperance Legion is a well-organized and well-disciplined society.

Miss Judd and Miss Brewer meet these children monthly. The usual exercises are singing temperance songs, repeating the pledge, and questions and answers on temperance and anatomy. The badge is the blue ribbon. Cake and lemonade are served at the close. This is furnished by the ladies in charge, assisted by others interested in the work. Interesting talks are given the little people often by some visiting lady or gentleman. The attendance is from 35 to 70 and is on the increase, showing that the children thoroughly enjoy these meetings. The native Band of Hope, superintended by Miss Mary Green, is well attended by some 30 or 40 in numbers. They meet every week and Mr. Harris of the Royal School has been of great assistance by visiting their meetings and giving interesting and instructive talks upon the action of alcohol on the brain and body.

We have been much encouraged during the past year by the greater interest manifested by some of our public school teachers on this line. Mr. Armstrong Smith, assisted by Mrs. Frazier, has organized a club in the Fort St. School, its object to impress upon the plastic minds of the children a code of high morals. It is called the "Aloha Club."

They are pledged not only to abstain from intoxicating drink, but from profane and obscene language, and tobacco in any form. Their meetings are held weekly after school hours; their badge is a knot of blue ribbon. This is the only organized work in the schools that has come to our notice, but we are sure that many, if not all, teachers are doing all they can to raise a high standard of morals and teach the bad consequences of intoxicating drink and its twin evil tobacco.

The Y. W. C. T. U. has been sustained and is doing its share in the support of our missionary among the Hawaiians. They also send each year a small sum to Miss Denton of Japan. This year it was passed over to Miss Porish who has taken up the temperance work among women in Japan. This young woman, who is the seventh round-the-world missionary, stopped over here on her way intending to work in the interest of the Y's, but illness prevented her from undertaking any kind of work. She was entertained and cared for during her stay in Honolulu by Mrs. Gordon, president of the Y. W. C. T. U. and was most grateful for the kindness and sympathy of her hostess who, in turn, felt amply repaid by the pleasure and inspiration she received from one possessed of so many lovely traits of character and refined accomplishments.

While we have undertaken no new enterprise the past year, the different lines of work already established—several of which have been mentioned—have been pushed forward with much enthusiasm.

The Woman's Exchange, a pet scheme of the W. C. T. U., has for several months been self-supporting under the management of Miss Oliver and the board of directors. Thanks are due in part to the kindness of Mr. Irwin in reducing the rent fifteen dollars per month. The amount of good done by this institution in its helpfulness to women is far-reaching and cannot be estimated. It is founded on the principle of helping those who help themselves.

The Hilo W. C. T. U. reports itself as holding up the standard of temperance by holding missionary meetings in the Hall church monthly. These are largely attended. Efforts have been made to check the wholesale houses from selling liquors by the barrel to the poor Hawaiians. Their meetings are held monthly, the membership composed of foreign and native women, and though they are few in numbers they are very earnest in prayer and strong in faith. On account of the superintendent, Miss Johnson, having moved away to the peninsula, very little has been done in the department of work among sailors.

On December 5, 1896, a public reception was given at the Sailors' Home by the Bluxomes and the ladies of the W. C. T. U. assisted in furnishing refreshments and in entertaining the sailors. We suggest that since Miss Johnson, whose faithful services in the past we all appreciate can no longer

do this work that Mrs. Bluxome be appointed superintendent of the W. C. T. U. work among sailors, the ladies of the Union assisting by donations of literature and occasional entertainments to be held at the Home. Our superintendent of Sunday school work Mrs. Thrum, has secured speakers to address the Central Union Sunday School on the quarterly temperance Sundays. Mrs. Hopper was appointed to oversee this work in the Christian Church. Mrs. Levingham was appointed late in the year to lead in the department of mercy and has visited some of the schools, introducing this subject and suggesting to the teachers that they have the pupils write compositions on subjects bearing upon mercy and kindness in this way, bringing before the minds of the children the beauty of these attributes.

The superintendent of Japanese work, Miss Carrie Castle, has been absent the past year, but we are glad to report the Temperance Society again reorganized with a membership of 30 at latest accounts. Our own meetings have been held regularly excepting in July and August, the vacation months.

At our January meeting Mr. Kirkpatrick was present and gave a very interesting talk on the "Hagey Cure." He explained its methods somewhat and its results which we already knew had been marvelous in Honolulu. In answer to the question whether the cure was generally permanent, he said that it had proven a prominent cure to 80 per cent. of the patients in other places. We have been pained that several cases have relapsed into the old habit and are glad to learn that more than 80 per cent. remain true to their pledge and their restored manhood. From a late interview with one of its chief officers it is learned that there have been some 175 patients or graduates from the Institute.

The percentage of relapses is fifteen, and this is not from the representative class of patients, but from a class below the average in point of moral stamina and will power. Among these are native Hawaiians, men and women who are led into the Institute on impulse and are as easily led out by a luau or social gathering where drink is freely provided. Another class embraced in this percentage are some who did not intend to take the "cure" fully, but only desired to check the appetite which they felt was growing upon them. And then there are the incurables in all diseases which no medicines can reach and no physician cure. In view of the fact that a large majority of the patients are men without home influences, it will be seen that the Hagey Institute is doing a wonderful work in this community and is worthy of the cordial sympathy and earnest co-operation of the W. C. T. U.

Another very interesting meeting was held in the Central Union parlors to meet Mrs. J. K. Barney of Providence, R. I., World's Superintendent of Prison, Police and Almshouse Reform. The rooms were tastefully decorated with flowers sent by a Rhode Island friend. Mrs. Barney took charge of the meeting after being introduced by the president. She spoke most interestingly of her special work in Prison and Almshouse, relating many touching incidents in connection with it. She tried to bring home to us the importance of wearing our little badge of white ribbon and spoke of how much it meant as an emblem of purity and truth as well as of total abstinence. In wearing it herself she had been led into conversations which had resulted in winning others to adopt it. Mrs. Barney impressed us with her entire consecration to Christian living and to her especial work.

Near the close of this meeting Mrs. Hobron brought in and introduced Mrs. Wilson of England and Mrs. Smalby of Auckland, who were passengers on the Monowai and were stopping over for a few hours. They were enthusiastic temperance workers and each gave a most delightful talk of the work in their respective countries. The Chatauquan salute was given these ladies when they came in and a vote of thanks passed for their visit, and interesting addresses and greetings sent to the societies which they represented. And so there met in little Hawaii representatives of our work from England, America and New Zealand. It was to us a red-letter day. We gave up the greater part of our September meeting to the Woman's Board, Mrs. Bingham taking charge. This was done that we might have the pleasure of hearing the visiting missionary ladies, Mrs. Gulick and Mrs. Clark. Mrs. Clark, formerly Miss Gulick, spoke for nearly an hour. She gave a very pleasing account of her father and family as she remembered from her girlhood up to the death of her mother and told many interesting things of the mission in Japan as she and her husband had found it.

Our missionary, Miss Green, is now in the United States and will attend the World's Convention at Toronto, Oct. 23-26, as a delegate from the Hawaiian W. C. T. U., and later the Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U. at Buffalo, New York, from Oct. 29 to Nov. 3. Lady Henry Somerset, who has withdrawn her resignation of the presidency of the British Women's Temperance Association, is expected to be present at these conventions, and is to give the annual sermon at Buffalo Oct. 31. All this will be a "feast of soul" to our good sister and she will return with a warmer enthusiasm for the work here. We cannot let pass unnoticed a very happy event to all white-ribboners, the sisterly and noble act of Lady Henry in settling upon Miss Willard, our honored and well-beloved president, an annuity of five thousand dollars. We feel like offering to Lady Henry our heartfelt thanks and appreciation, and extending our sincere congratulations to Miss Willard, not so much for the value of the gift, though it is a very generous one, but for the beautiful spirit which prompted the act.

How truly blest are these great leaders in one another! How beautiful such a friendship! M. A. HILTON GREENE, Recording Secretary

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Commission	£1,051,552
Expenses	£1,051,552
Profit	£1,051,552
Losses	£1,051,552
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Liabilities	£1,051,552

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